

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Abe To Ask for U.S. Interest Rate Cut in London	C 1
Foreign Ministry: U.S. May Get Military Technology	C 1
Official Claims Soviets Increasing Pacific Forces	C 1
Soviet Envoy Calls for Parliamentary Exchanges	C 2
Nakasone Meets PRC Journalists on Coming Visit	C 2
Foreign Ministry Announces PRC Nuclear Power Deal	C 2
Second Economic Aid Package With PRC Planned	C 3
Abe Doubts Iran To Close Strait of Hormuz	C 3
British Delegation Asks Nakasone To Open Market	C 4
Minister Clarifies Policy on 'VAN' Services	C 4
Briefs: Shanghai Airport Terminal	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Kang Song-san Receives Greetings From Abroad	D 1
Commodity Delivery Protocol Signed With Soviets	D 1
KCNA Reports Congress Passes Military Loan to South	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Views U.S. Budget Deficits [1 Mar]	D 1
Papers View Anniversary of Bikini Island Bombing	D 2
U.S. Transport Enters Pusan for 'Team Spirit'	D 2
WPK Receives Solidarity Message From Cuba	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Details Situation in South [1 Mar]	D 3
VRPR Describes Anti-U.S. Leaflets on Campus	D 4
Struggle of Expelled Students in South Cited	D 4
Chon's Crackdown on Workers Denounced	D 5
Chon Chastised for 'Confrontation' Remarks	D 5
ROK Leader's Speech on Nonviolence Derided	D 6
Papers Reject Statue of Syngman Rhee in South	D 6
KCNA Claims Many Examined by Prosecution in South	D 6
Business Money Shortage in South Detailed	D 7
Japanese Official's Support of Missiles Assailed [NODONG SINMUN 29 Feb]	D 7
NODONG SINMUN Views Falkland Island Dispute [1 Mar]	D 7
Meeting, Speeches Mark Uprising Anniversary	D 8
NODONG SINMUN Urges Revolution in Light Industry [29 Feb]	D 15
Paper Explains Problems of Socialist Economy [NODONG SINMUN 1 Mar]	D 17
New Street Built Beside River in Pyongyang	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

No Flags, National Anthems During Davis Cup Match [KOREA HERALD 2 Mar]	E 1
Government Releases 159 Dissident Students 2 Mar	E 1
Further Details	E 2
Police at Off Campus Rallies [KOREA HERALD 2 Mar]	E 2
Daily Welcomes Campus Autonomy [KOREA TIMES 2 Mar]	E 3
Opposition Statement Calls for Lifting Ban of 99	E 4
Chin Rejects Election Law Revision, Ban Lifting	E 4
Lawmakers 'Remain Far Apart' on Basic Law Revision [KOREA HERALD 2 Mar]	E 5
DKP To Submit Amendment to Autonomy Law [KOREA HERALD 25 Feb]	E 7
Reorganization of Government-Invested Companies Planned	E 7
Color TV Producers on U.S. Antidumping Moves	E 8

MONGOLIA

Batmonh Attends Soviet Army, Navy Day Reception	F 1
UNEN Notes CPSU's Concern for Peace, Welfare	F 1
Notes on Friendship Pact Exchanged With Romania	F 1
Satellites Aid in Weather Forecasts, Research	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA Commentary Lauds Indochina Solidarity	H 1
Reportage in Foreign Minister's Seychelles Visit [cross-reference]	H 2
Son Sann To Make Official Tour of ASEAN Countries [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 2 Mar]	H 2
NATION REVIEW Claims SRV Using Gas Weapons [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 1 Mar]	H 3
Thai Paper, Clandestine Radios Report Battles	H 4
Kompong Som 21 Feb [VONADK]	H 4
Villages Liberated 24 Feb [VODK]	H 4
Attacks on Battambang Battlefield [VONADK]	H 4
Ambush Near Thai Border [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 29 Feb]	H 5
Shelling of Ampil [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 1 Mar]	H 5
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Hanoi; Soviet Army Day	H 5

LAOS

Friendship, Cooperation Pact Signed With USSR	I 1
Lao Trade Company Signs Contract With SRV	I 1
Lao Paper Comments on Situation in Southeast Asia [PASASON 1 Mar]	I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Receives New Envoy From Guinea	I 2
Sisomphon Lovansai Addresses Women's Association	I 2
Briefs: Party School Groups Meet; PRK, Lao Media Delegates Meet; SRV Social Science Group Departs	I 3

THAILAND

Athit Views Significance of U.S. F-16A Decision	J 1
[THE NATION REVIEW 2 Mar]	
Foreign Ministry Questions Term 'Khmer Rouge' [AFP]	J 1
Sitthi Meets FRG Official, Discusses SRV Offensive	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 2 Mar]	
THAI RAT on Indonesian Approaches to Hanoi [28 Feb]	J 2
Athit Declares Army Support for Prem Government	J 3
[THE NATION REVIEW 2 Mar]	
Official on 'Dangerous' Trade Deficit Problem	J 4
[BANGKOK POST 1 Mar]	
VOFA Cites Figures for Indochinese Refugees	J 4

VIETNAM

Van Tien Dung Message Marks GDR Army Days	K 1
GDR Attache Gives Army Day Reception	K 1
SRV, Romania Sign Minutes of Commission Meeting	K 2
SRV-USSR Friendship Association Holds Meeting	K 2
Hanoi Delegation Leaves For Visit to Laos	K 3
Army Paper on PRC 'Schemes' Against Vietnam	K 3
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Feb]	
Hanoi Cites Radio October Storm Denouncing Deng	K 5
Truong Chinh Sends Message of Support to Libya	K 5
[Tripoli]	
Pham Van Dong Sends Message to Nicaragua	K 6
[Managua BARRICADA 21 Feb]	
Reportage on Indian Trade Exhibition in Hanoi	K 7
Indian State Secretary Arrives	K 7
Exhibit Opening Ceremonies	K 7

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Antinuclear Micronesian Group Seeks Support	M 1
Kiribati President Arrives, Talks With Hawke	M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Government Reiterates Concern Over French Testing	[AFP]	M 1
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INDONESIA

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Dam Meets Suharto	N 1
Cleanup of Communist Remnants in Army Ordered [AFP]	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Musa Hitam Warns Students Studying Abroad	O	1
Government Publishes New Official Secrets Act [AFP]	O	1

PHILIPPINES

Manila Paper on U.S. Aid, MNLF Rebels	P	1
[BULLETIN TODAY 1 Mar]		
Galman's Daughter, Son Testimony Incriminates Ver	P	1
Aquino Followers Stage New Protest Marches	P	1
Justice Minister Calls Election Boycott Unlawful	P	2
Columnist Defends 'Mass Actions', Boycott	P	3
[BUSINESS DAY 1 Mar]		
Speaker, Assemblyman Assess Batasan Performance	P	4
New Political Movement Issues Position Paper	P	5
'New Filipinist Movement' [BULLETIN TODAY 29 Feb]	P	5
Continuation of Position Paper [BULLETIN TODAY 1 Mar]	P	6

ABE TO ASK FOR U.S. INTEREST RATE CUT IN LONDON

OW010921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- Japan will ask the United States to rectify its high interest rates at the June economic summit in London, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday. The problem of U.S. interest rates will be taken up as a major issue by the leaders of seven industrial democracies at the summit, Abe said.

Speaking at a House of Representatives Cabinet Affairs Committee session, Abe said the call for rectification of the U.S. high interest rates has become a worldwide voice. Japan, on its part, will continue its efforts to further liberalize its commodity and capital markets in order to maintain the free trade system, Abe added.

The U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada and France will take part in the London summit.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: U.S. MAY GET MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

OW011255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official suggested Thursday Japan can provide the United States with military technology applicable for "offensive" weapons such as Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and B-52 strategic bombers. Japan's military technology is transferred to the United States basically to promote "effective" implementation of bilateral security arrangements, said Hiroshi Kitamura, chief of the ministry's North American Affairs Bureau. He made this remark in response to a question by an opposition party Dietman who asked if Japan can export militarily applicable technology to the United States for ICBMs and other offensive weapons.

The remark is interpreted here as indicating Japan's readiness such military transactions, though Kitamura said the government will study the problem on a "case-by-case" basis. He was speaking at a House of Representatives committee session. Japan opened the way for transfer of military technology to the United States early last year. The government has maintained a policy of virtually banning export of such technology to all other countries. The United States is reportedly interested in Japan's "stealth" technology, used to make airplanes less visible on radar screens because of special coating that absorbs radar waves.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS SOVIETS INCREASING PACIFIC FORCES

OW011215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has been building up its military presence in the Far East "markedly," increasing the deployment of "Backfire" supersonic bombers from 70 to about 80 over the past year, a senior Defense Agency official said Thursday. Speaking at a House of Representatives Cabinet committee meeting, the agency's councilor, Kiyoshi Furukawa, also said there are indications that the Soviet Union has permanently stationed nine TU-16 "Badger" medium-range bombers at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay base on the South China Sea coast. As the Soviet naval strength in Asia, the official said the Russian aircraft carrier Novorossiysk seems to have arrived at Vladivostok, the home port of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

The deployment of the "Kiev-class" flattop has raised serious concern in Japan, as expressed by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe earlier this week. It is not clear, however, if the Soviet Union has increased the number of aircraft carriers from one to two or whether the Novorossiysk is a replacement for another "Kiev-class" flattop, the Minsk, which has been deployed in the area since 1979. The official said the Soviet military presence in the area has been increased "markedly" in ground, naval and air forces. The Soviet Union also built up the number of its warships stationed at Vietnam's Cam Ranh and Danang ports to more than 20, compared with "about 12-15 as estimated in the agency's 1983 edition of the "Defense of Japan," published last summer.

SOVIET ENVOY CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGE

OW020857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov Friday proposed the resumption of exchanges between Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians, during a visit with House of Councillors President Mutsuo Kimura. Kimura, expressing hope for the strengthening of ties between the two countries, said that after consultation with members of the House of Representatives a decision on the matter would be reached. Parliamentary exchange was broken off by Japan following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

NAKASONE MEETS PRC JOURNALISTS ON COMING VISIT

OW020859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed a need for lasting friendship between Japan and China during an interview Friday with Chinese journalists, "Japan and China must cement friendly relations -- rain or storm -- for such friendship will become a base for security and peace in Asia," Nakasone said.

He was questioned about his visit to China starting March 23 by the staff of the Central Broadcasting Station of the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television. The prime minister recalled the Japan visit by Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang last November, saying that the visit was helpful in establishing heart-to-heart relations with China. Hu impressed him as a candid man, Nakasone said.

The premier and Hu agreed on creation of a special Sino-Japanese committee for discussing and recommending ways to advance the friendly ties toward the 21st century, Nakasone particularly mentioned to the interviewers. The Chinese interviewers included senior commentator Liu Shen. The taped interview will be broadcast in China just before Nakasone's arrival in Beijing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PRC NUCLEAR POWER DEAL

OW020205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Japan and China have agreed on the sensitive issue of ensuring peaceful use of nuclear power technology, paving the way for Japan's first export of atomic power equipment, the Foreign Ministry said. The agreement was reached at the end Thursday of extended bilateral talks held in Tokyo in connection with Japan's plan to supply nuclear power equipment to China.

It was agreed that China will limit spent nuclear fuel to peaceful use, not transfer nuclear power technology to other countries, and permit Japan to visit Chinese nuclear power facilities for confirmation of nuclear fuel management, officials said. China plans to build about 20 nuclear power plants with combined output of 10 million kilowatts through the year 2000, starting with one at Qingshan, central China. China has contacted Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and other Japanese interests for purchase of key components of the Qingshan plant, which will be based on a self-developed pressurized light water reactor with 300,000-kw output.

SECOND ECONOMIC AID PACKAGE WITH PRC PLANNED

OW011231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- Japan plans to extend more than 400 billion yen (1.7 billion dollars) in credit to China under the second economic cooperation package starting in fiscal 1984, government sources said Thursday. The planned package also will include loans by the Export-Import Bank of Japan for oil and coal resources development and grant aid for several projects, including one for building a communications training center in Beijing.

How long the new second package will run is still not fixed, but it is expected to cover five to seven years. A final draft of the package will be drawn around March 10 after a government factfinding group returns from China. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will show the Chinese the economic aid package during his China tour March 23-26.

Japan, which offered a total of 300 billion yen (1.3 billion dollars) under the first five-year package which ends at the end of this month, has already agreed to continue the aid package to help China carry out its modernization plan. The tentative package will include seven projects such as the improvement of railway and telecommunications networks in China. In connection with the Eximbank loans, China asked Japan to offer 3 billion dollars during the third bilateral ministerial conference in Beijing last September. Japan has already extended a total of 2 billion dollars in Eximbank loans from 1979. The amount of the Eximbank loans will be decided item-by-item on the basis of the Chinese requests for energy resources development, they said.

Nakasone will offer to continue grant aid after completion this spring of the Japan-China Friendship Hospital in Beijing, the first project to be constructed by Japan's grant aid. Talks are underway between the two countries to decide which projects should get grant aid, the sources added. The sources said the provision of optical fibers and other materials equivalent to about 3 billion yen for the Beijing telecommunications training center is one of the most likely projects.

ABE DOUBTS IRAN TO CLOSE STRAIT OF HORMUZ

OW020855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday he doubted that Iran would close the important Strait of Hormuz, but he was apprehensive about the situation in the region following reports of Iraqi attacks on Iran's main oil terminal on Khark Island. However, he told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that he did not think the fighting had reached a stage where third countries might become involved. Abe, who visited both Iran and Iraq last year, added that oil supplies were still leaving Khark Island and Iran had not shown any intention of large-scale retaliation against Iraq.

BRITISH DELEGATION ASKS NAKASONE TO OPEN MARKET

OW011303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO -- A group of British parliamentarians Thursday met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and called for more Japanese efforts to open the domestic market still wider to British goods. The request was made by the British group, headed by Sir Julian Ridsdale, a House of Commons member, who said Britain's trade deficit with Japan totals about 2.5 billion pounds annually. Japanese officials quoted Nakasone as telling the Britons his government will work out plans for liberalization of capital and financial markets in April.

MINISTER CLARIFIES POLICY ON 'VAN' SERVICES

OW020545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO -- Keiwa Okuda, minister of posts and telecommunications, Friday clarified the ministry's policy on foreign companies starting a large-scale telecommunication service that enables otherwise incompatible computers to communicate with each other.

Replying to a question put to him at the Diet about restraints on foreign concerns starting the services, termed "VANS" (Value added networks), Okuda replied that only if a single foreign enterprise attempts to form a monopolistic large-scale VAN service network, official restraints would be applied. He added that if a plural number of foreign enterprises are to start large-scale VAN services (in competition) in Japan, the ministry would take a flexible stand on their applications to begin such services.

By contrast, Hikosaburo Okonogi, minister of international trade and industry, said it is the basic stand of his ministry that VAN services should be placed on "an entirely free basis."

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is preparing to submit a bill governing telecommunication businesses, including VAN services, to the Diet by the end of this month. Under a ministry order, any enterprise, foreign or Japanese, big or small, is already permitted to offer VAN services to limited groups consisting mainly of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp (NTT) alone is currently permitted to offer a large-scale -- countrywide -- VAN service.

The legislation in question is designed to open the way for enterprises other than NTT, Japanese or foreign, to offer large-scale VAN services.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI AIRPORT TERMINAL -- Beijing, Feb 27 KYODO -- Ohbayashi-Gumi Ltd, a Japanese contractor, has signed a contract to expand the Shanghai Airport terminal building. A Kobe-based Chinese-affiliated trading company disclosed in Beijing Sunday that the contract calls on Ohbayashi-Gumi to reconstruct the existing 6,000-square meter terminal building and expand it to a 15,000-square meter building. The new two-story building will be completed in August. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 27 Feb 84 OW]

KANG SONG-SAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

SK012229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-San received messages of greetings from prime ministers of foreign countries upon his election as premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Third Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly. Messages came to Premier Kang Song-san from his counterparts of China, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, Vietnam, Albania, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Democratic Yemen, Algeria, Tunisia, Guinea, Malta and Finland. A message also came from the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Premier Kang Song-San sent reply messages to them.

COMMODITY DELIVERY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIETS

SK020415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 (KCNA) -- A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1984 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on February 28. It was signed by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade and head of the government trade delegation of our country, and I.T. Grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade and head of the government trade delegation of the Soviet Union, authorised by their respective governments.

KCNA REPORTS CONGRESS PASSES MILITARY LOAN TO SOUTH

SK012358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- The Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee on February 28 passed a bill of the U.S. Administration on granting military sales loan amounting to 230 million dollars to the South Korean puppets for fiscal 1985, according to "Radio No 1" in Seoul. The passage of this bill through U.S. Congress at a time when the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises are going on frantically is one more criminal act encouraging the South Korean puppets to the provocation of an anti-national war.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS U.S. BUDGET DEFICITS

SK010828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KNCA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday comments on the budgetary bill for fiscal 1985 envisaging a deficit of dlrs 180,400 million which was submitted by U.S. President Reagan to Congress.

Pointing out that the growing budgetary deficit in the United States is an inevitable result of the anti-popular policy of the Reagan Administration, the signed commentary says: In his last election canvassing, Reagan blared that he would recover the balance of the federal budget and bring an economic growth. But he worked overtime to increase military appropriations, throwing away his promise like a pair of old shoes.

The present reactionary ruling circles of the United States think "strength" decides everything. The present U.S. Administration is frantically increasing military spending with the foolish intention to gratify the wild desire for world supremacy with "strength", even causing financial gap and driving the economy into a chaos. In fiscal 1985, too, it sharply increased military spendings while cutting non-military outlay.

It is not difficult to guess that the widening budgetary gap resulting from the increase of military appropriations will have a serious influence on the life of the people and overall economy.

Reagan's act in advertising his "merits" by propagandizing "attainment of a substantial economic growth" and "heyday of the United States" is a ruse to remain in presidency in the forthcoming election. The bellicose and anti-popular policy of the Reagan administration will inevitably produce a fabulous budgetary deficit, drive the economy into a catastrophe and throw the people's life to the bottom of destitution.

PAPERS VIEW ANNIVERSARY OF BIKINI ISLAND BOMBING

SK011106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- Papers here today come out with commentaries in connection with the lapse of 30 years since the tragedy of the Bikini Island caused by the explosion of the U.S. imperialists' hydrogen bomb.

Recalling that in the hydrogen bomb test by the U.S. imperialists on March 1, 1954, the Japanese people who had fell a victim to atomic bombs became the first sufferer from the hydrogen bomb, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the Bikini indict the never-to-be-condoned crime of the U.S. imperialists, the nuclear warmaniacs, and sound a warning against the imperialists bringing the dark clouds of nuclear war over mankind.

But, the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of the lesson of history, leave Japan lock, stock, and barrel as a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, dancing to their tune. The Japanese authorities customarily harp on the hollow "non-nuclear three principles" in a bid to mislead the public opinion at home and abroad. They are, in actuality, taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy. Nuclear war moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are a big threat to the Japanese and Asian peoples. The tragedy of Bikini must never be repeated.

MINJU CHOSON stresses that the Korean people bitterly condemn the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for the provocation of a nuclear war and express firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their just struggle.

U.S. TRANSPORT ENTERS PUSAN FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- A transport of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces carrying combat equipment for the provocative "Team Spirit 84" war exercises entered Pusan port on the morning of March 1, according to "Radio No 1" in Seoul.

This pirate ship transported there more than 430 combat vehicles of all kinds for the U.S. 25th Division, the U.S. Air Force 201 Combat Communications Corps and the First Wireless Battalion of the U.S. Marines which have already been hurled into South Korea for the war exercises. The U.S. imperialist aggressors immediately sent the equipment to the "operational zones" of the exercises against the northern half of the republic.

Lending a deaf ear to loud voices calling for tripartite talks for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification which are ringing out throughout the world, the U.S. imperialists keep introducing their forces into South Korea on an extensive scale and expand the war exercises for northward invasion to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain.

Our people and the world's revolutionary people are following with heightened vigilance the ever more undisguised new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

WPK RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM CUBA

SK020420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a letter of solidarity from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba supporting the new proposal put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The letter dated February 21 says: The Central Committee of our party has supported and supports the fair proposals of the DPRK to remove the tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully without outside interference. We strongly denounce the war frenzy of Washington and the Seoul "government" and the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal of the United States and South Korea, their ceaseless provocation against and threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Central Committee of our party takes this opportunity to express support and solidarity once again for your struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, and oppose and reject the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

NODONG SINMUN DETAILS SITUATION IN SOUTH

SK020826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN March 1 in a review of the South Korean situation for the latter half of February says that the South Korean puppets who have failed to advance any reasonable proposal to counter our fair and realistic proposal for tripartite talks tried to find a way out in the anti-communist trick, war racket, suppression and deceptive moves, crying about "camouflaged peace offensive."

The paper says: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who were hit hard by our reasonable proposal for tripartite talks hurled into South Korea the combat troops belonging to the 7th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the officers and men of the 3rd U.S. Marine Division called the main force for the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, to make a bluff and, at the same time, drove the puppet army units in "winter field mobile exercise", "exercises of units of different echelons" and so on.

The Chon Tu-hwan group hurriedly faked up a "sprising case" and kicked up a frenzied anti-DPRK racket in an attempt to prove the validity of "camouflaged peace offensive" theory they brought forward to speak ill of our peaceloving efforts, and called the "second meeting of chiefs of diplomatic establishments abroad" and, talking about "allout diplomacy", attempted to block the international influence of our republic which is increasing with the proposal for tripartite talks as an occasion.

The paper further says: From mid-January the traitor Chon Tu-hwan broached the theory of "expulsion of violence" and made much noise, prattling that he would "embody non-violent politics" and would refrain from "extending the term of office" by use of "violence."

The "expulsion of violence" on his lips is a shameful sophism of the dictator designed to stifle the people's struggle against dictatorship and his long-term office and to realize "power security."

Alleging that "political instability" and "campus instability" are expected with "National Assembly elections" as an occasion, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan blared that he would ruthlessly do away with "irresponsible claptrap speeches" and "agitational politics." As foreign press reports said in unison, the puppets' step of lifting the ban on political activities of some persons was a farce for dampening the people's struggle against fascism and expanding their influence to win victory, unrivaled in the "elections" and realize "power security" and the ambition for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must be clearly mindful that the suppression-almighty dictatorial rule which runs counter to the demand of the times will only result in exploding the people's rancour.

VRPR DESCRIBES ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS ON CAMPUS

SK020541 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] With the approach of March and April, which together are known as the season of struggle, leaflets calling for the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle have been scattered continuously thereby arousing the people's sympathy. The leaflets that have been scattered recently around Korea University read as follows: Blood-boiling fellow students: The months of March and April, the season of struggle in which numerous fellow students rose up in a rage to resist injustice, are approaching. Should we just talk about the past things in this season of struggle? No. Absolutely not. Look, the campus, in which we should pursue the sciences, has been turned into a military-drill field. Due to the fascist graduation quota system, conscientious students have been expelled and are being punished.

Because of the agents' stay and their inspection of campus activities, students have been imprisoned and conscientious professors have been expelled. The freedom publishing campus newspapers and gazettes and of engaging in activities of campus circles has been controlled. But this is not the only thing. People have fallen into extreme distress. Cut by the sword of dictatorship, the masses are continuously shedding blood.

At the moment, the danger of even a nuclear war has been created in this land where national partition has gone on for nearly 40 years. If one looks on with folded arms at this situation, what will be the fate of the country and the people?

Democratic fellow students; let all of us rise up and gather on the campus and at the Kwanghwamun crossroad. Let us strenuously struggle until we end the U.S. colonial rule, bomb Chongwadae, and realize the country's independent reunification. Our demands are: Stop the inspection of campus activities and drive out the agents; abolish the fascist graduation quota system and reinstate all expelled students; guarantee the freedom of the press; stop the "Team Spirit" war game; Yankees, withdraw.

STRUGGLE OF EXPELLED STUDENTS IN SOUTH CITED

SK011033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- South Korean patriotic students who have been expelled from the campus after participating in anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle, went [word indistinct] struggle with concerted efforts in demand of an unconditional reinstatement, according to South Korean papers.

CHUNGANG ILBO said that group actions of expelled students who reject the deceptive "readmission step" of the puppet clique and call for their readmission into a democratized campus are going on at 6 universities and colleges in South Korea. A meeting of expelled students held on January 25 at the Yoido Cathedral in Seoul for the organization of the Committee for the Reinstatement of Expelled Students at Universities in the Kyongin area (Seoul and Inchon area) was attended by representatives of expelled students from 16 universities and colleges in this area. A fighting declaration of the Kyongin District University Committee for the Reinstatement of Expelled Students titled "For a Democratic Settlement of the Reinstatement Question" was published at the meeting.

In the declaration they demanded a release of arrested students, a halt to the suppression of the campus and their unconditional reinstatement. According to CHOSON ILBO, the members of the Committee for the Promotion of the Reinstatement of Expelled Students of Seoul University, in an interview with the university president, stressed that they reject the readmission step of the authorities and demand their reinstatement to the original status, because it is aimed to justify the step of expulsion.

CHON'S CRACKDOWN ON WORKERS DENOUNCED

SK020008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- South Korean young workers sternly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for their wholesale crackdown at the end of August last year on the evening schools which were operated from them by university students including those expelled, according to a report carried in HAEON HANMINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

The military fascist elements arrested more than 150 students and those attending evening schools without warrants, put them to brutal tortures for one to three weeks and forced them into confession to their being "communists". Then the fascist clique reportedly closed down the evening schools in a number of areas.

The young workers of an evening school in Seoul in their protest letter resolutely defended their evening school, saying: "We had not tasted joy at the suffocating work sites and in poor life. But we felt joy in having a chance of studying a little and were able to share pains and sorrows with each other when we met our friends. So we could find ourselves and keenly realised that we needed efforts to live a life worthy of workers."

The young workers of an evening school, in Inchon in their letter of protest on December 31 last year declared: "With the pride of being worker-students we will not fall on our knees before any hardships but will fight till victory."

CHON CHASTISED FOR 'CONFRONTATION' REMARKS

SK020832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on February 28 called together riffraffs of the "anti-communist league" and urged them to foster a "capacity of criticism of communism" and take the lead in "incitement of anti-communist idea and spiritual arming", according to a report. Such outburst of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks a heinous aim to incite the consciousness of confrontation with the northern half of the republic and create distrust among the South Korean people and prevent them from rising in the struggle for national reunification.

ROK LEADER'S SPEECH ON NONVIOLENCE DIVIDED

SK011046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans overseas, ridiculed the fact that in his "policy speech" at the puppet National Assembly on January 17 the traitor Chon Tu-hwan blared that he would "embody non-violent politics." The paper said this shameless jargon of the traitor is an attempt to cover up violence he resorted to in causing the Kwangju incident and maintaining his "power." Noting that the real intention of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was betrayed when he added he "would strongly deal with agitation by dissident forces", the paper remarked that this indicated that he would further intensify suppression of the dissident figures. Such outburst makes it clear that he would not lift the ban on political activities of dissident figures including Kim Yong-san and Kim Tae-chung, the paper said, and expressed indignation at this.

PAPERS REJECT STATUS OF SYNGMAN RHEE IN SOUTH

SK011116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- Papers here today come out with commentaries denouncing the South Korean puppets who erected a statue of traitor Syngman Rhee in Seoul.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: The erection of the statue of the puppet Syngman Rhee, who was a hand-raised lackey of the U.S. imperialists, is an intolerable insult to the resistance fighters of the April 19 who condemned treacheries and cried for independence and an open challenge to the students and people who are struggling for an independent society, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, attacking one "American Cultural Centre" after another and burning the Stars and Stripes.

As for Syngman Rhee, he was a despicable traitor to the nation who had turned into a vassal of the U.S. imperialists long ago, betraying the nation, and met his end, condemned by the people, while serving the U.S. imperialists as their colonial watchdog, after August 15, 1945. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan erected a statue of such wretch, worshipping him. This is because he is, like Syngman Rhee, a colonial stooge trained by the U.S. imperialists and a traitor who tries to find a way out in serving his American patron, estranged from the nation.

In praising a pro-American lackey, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks to incite America-worshipping flunkeyist idea among the South Korean people and gratify his desire for long-term office by winning his master's favor. But, this is a futile act. The South Korean rulers should take a patriotic road, instead of the treacherous road, fully conscious of the desire for reunification daily growing among the fellow countrymen.

KCNA CLAIMS MANY EXAMINED BY PROSECUTION IN SOUTH

SK020018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- The puppet prosecution examined more than 166,400 people all over South Korea last year, according to a South Korean newspaper report. The greater part of them were students and patriotic people of various strata who waged the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle. This proves how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique resorted to fascist suppression, frightened by the fierce anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle that swept South Korea last year.

BUSINESS MONEY SHORTAGE IN SOUTH DETAILED

SK020837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA) -- The number of South Korean enterprises which, suffering from shortage of fund, issued company bonds in succession to pay debts with them is increasing rapidly, according to a radio report from Seoul. The company bonds issued by enterprises amounted to 216,000 million won in the first two months of this year among them bonds issued to pay the earlier bonds account for more than 56 percent. The increase of such bonds is attributable to the fact that company bonds to be paid this year amount to 870,000 million won, or 25 percent increase above last year's. The issue of such bonds is on the steady increase in South Korea. The company bonds to be paid back in the first quarter of this year amount to 160,000 million won and those in the third quarter to 260,000 million won, or 60 percent increase.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL'S SUPPORT OF MISSILES ASSAILED

SK291050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Wednesday comes out with a commentary denouncing the Japanese person in authority who on February 24 supported the U.S. plan to deploy cruise missiles in the Far East Asia, describing it as "natural."

The political and military stand of the high-level person in authority of Japan viewing it as "natural," notes the author of the commentary, indicates that he is openly acting as a conspirator and active partner of the nuclear strategy of the United States for imposing a nuclear scourge upon the Asian people. The Japanese reactionaries are leaving the Japanese soil to be covered with U.S. nuclear weapons, readily accepting the demand of Reagan to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The claim of the Japanese person in authority that the U.S. plan to deploy cruise missiles in Far East Asia is "natural" is tantamount to voicing an open support to the U.S. imperialists' acts of introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea, describing it as "natural." This is a vicious challenge to our republic.

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese reactionaries are these days employing words and deeds against the peaceful solution of the Korean question and hastening the scheme to form a three-way military alliance, hand in glove with the United States and the South Korean puppets. The Japanese person in authority would be well advised to ponder over the consequences that might be spelled to the Japanese people, should Japan, a victim of U.S. atomic bombs, join in the U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear adventures.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS FALKLAND ISLAND DISPUTE

SK011610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, in its article titled "Moves Surrounding Falkland Islands", notes that Alfonsin, president of Argentina in a recent statement proposed negotiation to the British Government to discuss the problem of possession of the Falkland Islands and, earlier, the Argentine Government in its communique clearly stated its claim on the islands.

The paper points out that the British imperialists have been bent on the fortification of the Falkland Islands after they recaptured them in (?June) 1982.

The paper continues: In April last year British Prime Minister Thatcher declared that Britain would persist in its policy of turning the islands into a military fortification and claimed that those islands are a "territory under the rule of 'Great Britain'."

Her outburst vividly revealed the brigandish intention of the British imperialists to turn the islands into their colony and aggressive military base and occupy them permanently. The Tory government of Thatcher intends to make the islands a forward base for the British policy of aggression and interference against the Latin American, South-Pacific and South Atlantic countries.

The Alfonsín civilian government of Argentina, which came into being in December last year, strongly protests against the policy of the British Government to turn the Falkland Islands into a colony and military base and, setting it forth as an important task to retake these islands, is conducting vehement activities for its realization.

Last year, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending Argentina and Britain to hold negotiations to discuss the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. But the British imperialists reject the proposals of the Argentine Government and the United Nations. Thatcher recently turned down the proposal of President Alfonsín to have negotiation, declaring that Britain would not negotiate with Argentina over the possession of the islands. The Argentine Government denounces such attitude of the British Government as a shameless act hostile to the Argentine people, an act for keeping the islands permanently as its overseas territory.

MEETING, SPEECHES MARK UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK010722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] A Pyongyang meeting marking the 65th anniversary of the 1 March popular uprising was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 29 February. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall against the background of the flag of the republic. Seen at the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live and Glorious WPK!"

The meeting was attended by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and chairman of the CPRF; Comrade Kim Chung-nin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DFRF Central Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPRF; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; Hom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the CPRF; Yom Tae-chun, Kim Man-kum, and Chong Tu-hwan, members of the Presidium of the DFRF Central Committee; Yi Yong-su, Yun Ki-pok, Pyon Chang-pok, Kim Pong-chu, Choe Tae-pok, Choe Yong-hwa; and other concerned personages and workers in the city.

The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPRF, made a report at the meeting. The report meeting ended with the playing of the national anthem.

The report made at the meeting by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPRF, follows:

Comrades, Today, we observe the 65th anniversary of the 1 March popular uprising under circumstances in which the workers throughout the country are effecting a new renovation and upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously waging the movement to create the speed of the eighties, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the letter from the party Central Committee to all party members and in which the struggle to expedite the cause of national reunification is being powerfully staged among the compatriots in South Korea and abroad.

The patriotic 1 March popular uprising, through which the Korean people demonstrated their national wisdom and courage, was an eruption of our people's pent-up indignation and rancor against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and an all-people anti-Japanese resistance in which they bravely rose up in fighting for the independence of the country and the self-reliance of the nation.

Having illegally occupied Korea by fabricating the humiliating Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty in 1910, the Japanese imperialist aggressors covered the 3,000-ri land with a brutal police network of suppression; indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned, slaughtered, and exploited our people; plundered land and natural resources; and trampled underfoot our national language, resplendent culture, and good morals and manners.

However, no bestial, murderous, tyrannical rule and brigandish and plunderous atrocities by the Japanese imperialists could dampen the Korean people's patriotic fighting spirit and invincible will for the country's independence and the nation's sovereignty. As the Japanese imperialists' suppressive rule became heinous, the Korean people's rancor and national spirit of resistance against the oppressors grew, thus finally erupting into an all-people uprising.

Having begun with the large-scale anti-Japanese demonstration of the Pyongyang citizens on 1 March 1919 as the first torch, the uprising spread like wildfire, sweeping instantly over all places of the country, including Seoul, Uiju, Wonsan, Anju, and Suncheon.

In Pyongyang, with the patriotic youths and people brought up in person by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the outstanding leader of the national liberation struggle of Korea, in the lead, a mass of about 100,000 staged a large-scale struggle through demonstration. The masses participating in the demonstration bravely fought the Japanese policy and military wretches who were armed to the teeth, shouting such slogans as: "Get out, Japanese and their Army!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!"

The flames of the resistance swept over the whole country and powerfully spread even to all regions, including the eastern part of China, Primorskiy Kray of the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States, where overseas compatriots lived.

Indeed, the 1 March popular uprising was an event with great significance in our people's anti-Japanese struggle for liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through the 1 March movement, our people showed all mankind that the Korean people were alive, did not want the lives of homeless slaves, and overflowed with resolve to fight to the end for freedom and independence and be victorious.

The 1 March popular uprising powerfully displayed the ardent patriotism and invincible fighting spirit of the wise and courageous Korean nation which rises up in fighting for the country's independence and the nation's sovereignty in the face of any sacrifice .

Through the 1 March movement, our people's national consciousness and class awareness grew extraordinarily. The nationwide 1 March popular uprising dealt a heavy blow to the bestial Japanese imperialist aggressors and shook their colonial rule to the roots. As the first salvo in the anti-imperialist and anticolonial movement for national liberation in East Asia, the 1 March popular uprising sowed the seeds of struggle among the oppressed in colonies and greatly contributed to the development of their movement for national liberation.

Even though it failed due to the Japanese imperialists' brutal repression, the 1 March popular uprising left a serious historical lesson in our people's struggle for national liberation. The 1 March popular uprising verified that only when correct strategy and tactics are formulated under the leadership of an outstanding leader and struggle is staged in an organizational way can a revolutionary struggle win. It also taught a serious lesson that neither the country's independence nor the nation's sovereignty can be achieved through reliance on foreign forces.

After the 1 March popular uprising, our people tenaciously waged the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation. However, because the struggle was not led according to correct strategy and tactics, it could not escape failure.

For this reason, our people eagerly waited for the emergence of an outstanding leader who would save the destiny of the country and the nation. This desire of our people was realized when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero, embarked early upon the road of revolution and led the vanguard of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal *chuche* idea and, under its banner, pioneered a new road of struggle that was basically different from the preceding struggle for national liberation.

In October 1926, the great leader formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, a vanguard organization of the revolution, with young communists of a new era. This was an historic declaration proclaiming a new start of the Korean revolution.

By holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in esteem at the vanguard of the revolution, our people put an end to the disgraceful history of reliance upon foreign forces and of flunkeyism and treachery and greeted a new revolutionary age advancing under the banner of *chuche*.

The great leader showed the path of the Korean revolution on the basis of the immortal *chuche* idea, secured the *chuche*-oriented capabilities of the revolution, and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for more than 20 years to brilliant victory. Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader, the Korean people finally defeated the Japanese imperialists and resplendently and successfully achieved the historic cause of national liberation to which the 1 March rebels and our people aspired.

Under the complicated situation after the liberation, our people successfully carried out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal, and democratic revolution. And they won great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and build the most advanced *chuche*-type socialist system and a strong socialist industrial state in this land by powerfully pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and construction after the war.

This is the precious fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader who has devoted all to the freedom of the fatherland and people and their happiness throughout his life.

Today, under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolution has reached a very high level on which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea is realized and our people are vigorously advancing toward the future of communism, firmly believing in the ultimate victory of the revolution and a promising future.

Comrades, national sovereignty, which was sought by the 1 March rebels who rose in a righteous struggle to reject foreign forces and to accomplish the country's self-reliance and independence 65 years ago and which our people eagerly desired, has not yet been realized nationally and the South Korean people have yet to be freed from the miserable status of colonial slaves.

As everyone knows, having infiltrated into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea with armed forces for nearly 40 years and have exercised the truculent colonial policy of enslavement. They reign over South Korea as a real ruler who holds fast to the lifeline in all domains, including the domains of politics, economy, culture, and military, in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is the model of an unprecedentedly crafty and heinous modern colonial rule which mixes the old colonial ruling method of military occupation and domination with the neocolonial ruling method through the puppet government and then combines these colonial ruling methods with tyrannical military, fascist dictatorship.

The basis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy of enslavement toward South Korea is the policy of making it a military base. The U.S. imperialists attach value to South Korea as a military bridgehead in Asia to realize their world supremacy and as an aggressive military base. In recent years particularly, the U.S. imperialists' policy of making South Korea their military base has been further strengthened.

Having proclaimed the Korean peninsula a test ground for the showdown of the 1980's and acknowledging South Korea as the foremost front of U.S. strategy and as a region vitally important to U.S. interests, the present U.S. ruling circles are massing their Armed Forces in South Korea and its vicinity and constantly expanding and intensifying provocative military acts against our republic.

As has already been exposed to the world, about 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons, including nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, and nuclear mines, various kinds of planes -- their delivery means -- missiles, and atomic guns have been deployed in South Korea. Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists are trying to introduce Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles, which are rejected in other regions of the world, into South Korea and, what is worse, they are even scheming to drag in neutron bombs which are known as the most cruel weapons of murder. In addition, the U.S. imperialists moved the center of the strategic deployment of the U.S. 7th Fleet, equipped with nuclear weapons, to the East Sea of Korea and let their strategic bombers and fighter bombers fly over South Korea and its vicinity very day.

As a result of this, South Korea today has been converted into the U.S. imperialists' forward nuclear base to invade the northern half of the republic, Asia, and the world and the dark clouds of nuclear war are gathering in our country because of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States and the South Korean puppets are now assuming a combat posture to attack us, answering our peace-loving proposal with the provocative "Team Spirit-84" war drill commotions. This nakedly shows that their frenzy of nuclear war has reached a dangerous stage. The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, which the U.S. bellicose elements and the South Korea military fascist clique are waging by mobilizing more than 200,000 vast troops and ultra-modern weapons of massacre, is a test nuclear and preliminary war, which is no different from a real war, to check the degree of preparation of armed forces to conduct pre-emptive attack on the northern half of the republic and to complete such preparations. Mobilized in the exercise is each service of the U.S. forces on the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and abroad. In particular, the main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet is thrown into this drill, including an aircraft carrier battle group equipped with nuclear weapons, and countless pieces of ultra-modern military equipment.

What is more grave is the fact that the Japanese militarists, who invaded the Asian Continent and inflicted calamities on many Asian countries in the past, are again turning to the road of aggression at the instigation of the United States and that military collusion between them and South Korea is strengthening daily.

The triangular military alliance that has been actively stepped up among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is a product of the very dangerous design of aggression to send in the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, including their advance into the Korean peninsula in accordance with the U.S. strategy, and to provide a legal condition to mobilize even the Armed Forces of the South Korean puppets in the Asian-Pacific region.

Through the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, the United States is trying to further promote and round off the fabrication of the triangular military alliance.

The United States and the Japanese reactionaries have already conspired to mobilize the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to the Korean front in the event of an emergency for joint operations with the South Korean puppet army. A sinister plot between the United States and South Korea has also been mapped out to further strengthen joint military exercises in which Japan also participates under the pretext of the promotion of so-called regional unity.

Because of the reckless war policy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula today poses not a future problem, but an immediate and realistic problem today and an extremely dangerous situation of war at any moment has been created in our country.

I resolutely denounce, with the surging indignation of the nation, the schemes of aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, condemning their schemes as a vicious challenge to all the Korean people desiring peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and an intolerable criminal act gravely threatening the peace of Asia and the world.

Comrades: The issue of securing national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale by reunifying the divided fatherland is the struggle to realize the wishes of the rebels of the 1 March uprising. It is the most urgent national task of all Korean people today.

The present situation, in which tension is becoming aggravated with each passing day and the danger of war is further increasing due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, urgently demands that, above all, a new measure to provide a basis for the fatherland's reunification be taken to accelerate the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Reflecting this realistic demand, the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK and the Third Session of the Seventh SPA recently put forth the new proposal for holding tripartite talks in which the South Korean authorities, too, would participate in the talks between us and the United States. Our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic and rational way to peacefully and independently solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations.

As we have already proposed, if the tripartite talks were realized, the issues of concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States and of forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea could be solved. The issue of adopting a nonaggression agreement between the North and South and of drastically reducing troops and military spending in the South and the North could be resolved.

If the tripartite talks were realized and a basis for the independent and peaceful reunification were provided, the North and South would open a way to dialogue for reunification and peacefully solve the issue of the fatherland's reunification, an internal issue of the nation.

Since our proposal for tripartite talks was announced to the world, it has been receiving positive support and arousing the sympathy of the political and social circles in all countries of the world who sincerely wish for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the present stage, we are making all efforts to realize the tripartite talks, the only just way to solve the Korean question. This notwithstanding, the United States has not yet shown an affirmative response to our aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks. Because the United States once proposed that the South Korean authorities, too, participate in the talks, while expressing its willingness to meet with us, it cannot turn its face away from our proposal for tripartite talks in which its request is also sufficiently taken into consideration.

We will wait with patience and expectation for the day when the United States gives an affirmative response to our proposal for tripartite talks. If they sincerely desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, the South Korean authorities should also assume a sincere attitude toward our proposal for tripartite talks.

We recognize that the South Korean authorities cannot meet with us all by themselves to discuss and make decisions on the issue of relaxing the military confrontational relations in Korea and easing tension.

As we all know, as long as the real ruler of South Korea is the United States, it is crystal-clear to everyone that the South Korean authorities, who cannot handle troops and weapons at their own will, cannot independently sit face to face with us to resolve the basic issues, including the issue of replacing the Armistic Agreement with a peace agreement. At the same time, a proposal for holding talks among those countries involved to discuss the Korean question is unrealistic because no other parties are directly concerned except the United States, which is aggravating tension and creating the danger of a war, stationing its troops in Korea today and interfering in the internal affairs of our country. Some persons in authority in Japan are trying to participate in the negotiations to solve the Korean question. Their act is impure and presumptuous. Our national dignity cannot tolerate this.

The South Korean authorities should not shy away from the tripartite talks without any reasonable foundation and under an unreasonable pretext, but should immediately respond to our aboveboard proposal for peace.

All Korean people -- whether they are in the North, in the South, or abroad -- should unanimously unite in resolutely waging the nation-saving struggle to ease the acute, tense situation that prevails in the country today, to remove the danger of war, especially that of a nuclear war, and to provide a basis for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. They should turn out in the pannational struggle to realize our proposal for tripartite talks.

To realize the tripartite talks and push ahead with the fatherland's reunification, it is necessary, above all [muot podado], to check and frustrate the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Irrespective of the differences in ideologies, systems, political factions, and political views, all Korean people in the North, South and abroad should vigorously struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' scheme to provoke a nuclear war and to defend peace by firmly uniting under the banner of the fatherland's reunification.

Today, the South Korean people are fiercely fanning the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle, upholding the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend the compatriotic support and warm encouragement to the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people from all walks of life, including the workers, peasants, youths, students, democratic figures, and religious people, who are turning out courageously and indomitably in the anti-U.S. and pro-independent struggle against fascism and for democratization even under the harsh fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The South Korean people should vigorously wage the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace struggle. At the same time, they should more vigorously wage the pannational anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle aimed at restoring the national sovereignty. Also, they should strenuously struggle to oppose the military fascist dictatorship and realize the democratization of society.

If all patriotic people in South Korea were certain of the justness of their cause and turned out as one in the just and patriotic struggle, South Korean society would surely be independent and democratic and the national cause for the country's peace and peaceful reunification would be vigorously pushed ahead. Korea's peace and peaceful reunification is closely linked to the peace of Asia and the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the conviction that the governments, political parties, organizations, international organizations, and peoples from all walks of life in all countries of the world -- that have always supported and positively encouraged our people's struggle for the country's peace and independent and peaceful reunification -- will extend positive solidarity to our people's just struggle in the future. Also, I express the expectation that they will more vigorously wage the international movement to realize our aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free and peace zone.

Today, the people in the northern half of the republic are assigned the important task to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution and to further develop our revolution to a higher level to cope with a new war provocation scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Upholding the revolutionary measures taken at the joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and the WPK Central Military Commission, all party members and workers should increase the revolutionary vigilance more than ever before and excellently carry out the assigned revolutionary duties at all guard posts for the safeguard of the fatherland and for the socialist construction, while carefully watching the enemies' activities.

We love peace and do not want war. However, if the U.S. imperialists dared to provoke an aggressive war against us, our people would smash the aggressors' reckless scheme and firmly defend the gains of revolution and the socialist fatherland, firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

Upholding the programmatic tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address and the decisions of the Eighth Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, all workers should achieve great revolutionary upsurges and more firmly consolidate our revolutionary bases by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of Chollima and of speed battle and vigorously waging the movement to create the speed of the eighties in all sectors of economic construction and national defense buildup.

Let us smash the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation scheme and more vigorously struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, and for the final victory of the chuche cause, firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

NODONG SINMUM URGES REVOLUTION IN LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK020811 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 28 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUM 29 February Editorial: "Let Us Effect Great Revolution in Light Industry"]

[Text] Today, when upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the letter from the party Central Committee to all party members and when the people across the country are more vigorously joining the struggle to create the speed of the eighties in a tense and mobilized posture, we are assigned an important task of elevating the people's standard of living onto a higher level by effecting great revolution in light industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Great revolution should be enacted in light industry to rapidly improve people's standard of living.

Effecting great revolution in light industry is an important demand in brilliantly realizing our party's lofty intention to epochally improve the people's standard of living. Our party puts forth the systematic improvement of the people's welfare as the supreme principle of its activities. There is no line and policy set forth by our party that does not reflect the interests of the popular masses and the demands of their lives. In an effort to provide happier and more affluent lives for the people, our party has constantly developed the economy by promoting and resolutely implementing construction of a self-reliant national economy. For this reason, amid the very tense situation of the country, we are valiantly waging the struggle to achieve the party's grand 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction.

Thanks to our party's correct policies and its continuous care, our people's standard of living has reached a very high level.

When we once again redouble our efforts to elevate the people's standard of living to a higher stage, the resolve of all workers to resolutely defend the party, the fatherland, and our country's most superior socialist system, and to make them shine more will be firmer and a new upsurge will be enacted in our revolution and construction.

Reality urgently demands that a better quality of people's consumer goods be produced and supplied through great revolution in light industry.

Light industry is an important material foundation for the improvement of the people's standard of living. When revolution is effected in light industry, the people's standard of living will be epochally improved within 1 or 2 years and the superiority of our country's socialist system will also be manifested.

By bearing deeply in mind the important significance of effecting great revolution in light industry, all functionaries and workers should powerfully stage the struggle to produce and supply a greater amount and better quality of people's consumer goods.

To effect revolution in light industry, the guiding functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution, should plan and coordinate economic guidance to increase the production of consumer goods with a high party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness. Party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are among the most important traits that should be possessed by communists, those who assume the mission of serving the working class and the people. For this reason, the functionaries should devotedly struggle for the working class and the people, give first priority to improving the people's standard of living, and responsibly plan and coordinate economic guidance work to this end.

By deeply recognizing that effecting revolution in light industry is not a mere practical economic question, but an important political question, all guiding functionaries, especially those in light industry, should first address the operation of light industrial plants, including spinning, weaving and corn processing plants, at full capacity, and then all other questions of making the most of the already-secured production potential of light industry. They should also solve these questions in a revolutionary way. In particular, the functionaries should responsibly plan and coordinate without fail the work of ensuring materials, indispensable for production, by item, standards, and quality in a timely manner. In addition, they should readjust and strengthen equipment, basic weapons for production, in a timely manner and handle and manage it as demanded by technical specifications, thus normalizing production under any circumstances.

Increasing the types of the people's consumer goods and improving their qualities is one of the most important tasks assigned to light industry today. As they become better off, the people demand a larger amount of various good-quality products. This is a principle of life. By deeply recognizing that increasing the types of consumer goods and improving their quality are a very urgent question in improving the people's standard of living, the functionaries and workers in the sector of light industry should make efforts to increase the types of light industrial products and to ensure their quality at the highest level, including a revolution in their packing. The functionaries and workers in this sector should do more for the country by improving the quality of goods and by actively lowering the standard of material consumption per unit of product through constant technical renovation.

In particular, the local industrial factories should vigorously struggle to hold fast to the party's policy of increasing the types of consumer goods and their amount by actively searching for and mobilizing local resources and materials and, at the same time, they should concentrate great efforts on improving their quality.

Today, the chemical industry assumes a very heavy duty in effecting great revolution in light industry. The chemical industry is assigned an important duty of ensuring materials to light industry. When the chemical industry produces a larger amount of chemical fibers, synthetic resins, and primary chemical products, the goal for the production of 1.5 billion meters of textile will be achieved ahead of schedule and various products of good quality will be produced in greater quantity. By upholding the decisions at the 8th plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee, the sector of the chemical industry should operate their plants at full capacity to further increase the production of chemical fibers, synthetic resins, and primary chemical products, thus supplying them to light industrial plants in a timely fashion.

Along with this, upholding the party's policy of actively supporting light industry, all sectors connected with light industry should produce resources and materials, coal and electricity in particular, and preferentially supply them to light industrial plants.

Today's reality, in which the question of effecting great revolution in light industry is being raised as an important task, demands that the role of party organizations be further increased. In accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation, the party organizations and three revolution team members in the fields of light and chemical industry should lead functionaries and workers well to sincerely fulfill the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party in a tense and mobilized posture. In addition, they should see to it that, with a high spirit of serving the people, the functionaries and workers earnestly exert efforts to enact a turn in implementing the party's policy of epochally improving the people's standard of living within 1 or 2 years.

PAPER EXPLAINS PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY

SK020025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Development of Economy at Constantly High Rate Is the Law Governing the Development of Socialist Economy."

The paper notes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave scientific answer to the question of the speed of economic development which is of weighty importance in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism and solved it brilliantly with his tested leadership.

In his immortal classic work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the theory of the increase of production at a constantly high rate. This has served as a powerful weapon in maintaining the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and promoting the cause of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea, the paper points out, and continues: Expounded in an allround way in the immortal classic work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" (March 1, 1969) and many other works are the objective law governing the economic development in socialist society at a constantly high rate and concrete ways for applying it.

The economy is developing at a constantly high rate in our country because the working people are working with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm. In our country, the masses of people are the masters of state power, means of production and all other things. Therefore, the working people work with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity for the party and the leader, the country and the people.

Another factor of the development of economy at a constantly high rate in our country is that the state is in a position to utilize the manpower resources of the country most rationally and concentrically, develop production in a planned and balanced way and carry on enlarged reproduction constantly in a big scale by boldly expanding accumulation. Therefore, it is possible to find out inexhaustible reserves for increased production and develop production at a constantly high rate, no matter how big the scale of economy may grow under the socialist system.

On the basis of a profound analysis of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the rich practical experiences he had accumulated in the course of leading socialist construction to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained that in socialist society where the popular masses become the masters of everything the economy develops at a very high rate which cannot be conceived in capitalist society. This original idea and theory reflects his revolutionary stand to carry to completion the cause of socialism and communism by not allowing the slightest stagnation and standstill, but effecting a constant upswing in socialist construction. The validity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and theory of developing the economy at a constantly high rate has been clearly proved in the practical struggle of socialist construction in our country.

NEW STREET BUILT BESIDE RIVER IN PYONGYANG

SK271042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA) -- The Munsu Street as large as a town has been built on the bank of the Taedong River.

In the street dwelling houses for more than 17,000 families, 9 schools with more than 300 classrooms, 10 nurseries and 9 kindergartens have been erected. Hospitals, clinics, swimming pools, gymnasium and more than 40 public service facilities have also been built up there. The street is boasting of its grandeur and beauty, lined with large buildings for 300-400 families each, flag-shaped dwelling houses comprising several high-rise apartment houses and various buildings well shaped in harmony with the looks of the street.

Nurseries, kindergartens, schools, clinics and public service facilities are distributed in a rational way in each unit of life. The inside structure of all dwelling houses is convenient to the living conditions of working people and 2-3 dwelling rooms are fitted out with tv sets, refrigerators, sewing machines and modern furniture.

This grand street has been built for Pyongyang citizens under the energetic guidance and deep solicitude of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear leader who is carrying into practice the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the construction of the capital, indicated the direction and ways of building the Munsu Street on modern lines and solved all problems, even a trifling one, in its construction.

The second-stage project of the Changgwang Street (Haengsan intersection-Pyongyang Railway Station), the second-stage project of the Chollima Street (Tongsono bridge-Chungsong bridge) and the construction of the Podonamu Street (Pyongyang Railway Station-Grand Theatre) are also going on in full swing.

NO FLAGS, NATIONAL ANTHEMS DURING DAVIS CUP MATCH

SK020144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Kunming, China (AFP) -- South Korea has won its first victory in its "tennis diplomacy" with China, with Beijing's agreement to use the Chinese transcription of Korea at a politically charged Davis Cup match between the two countries here this weekend.

The organizing committee agreed in this Southern Chinese city Thursday to use the English names China and Korea and their Chinese transcriptions "Zhongguo" and "Hanguo" for the team during the entire match, which opens today and ends Sunday.

There will be no flags or national anthems during the match, which is the first sporting encounter between Chinese and South Korean athletes in this country since 1949. China, a close ally of North Korea, has no diplomatic relations with Seoul. South Korean authorities are counting on tennis to improve their relations with China, drawing drawing inspiration from the "ping-pong diplomacy" which paved the way in 1971 for the Sino-American rapprochement.

Seoul scored another point by getting China to agree to use "Hanguo," also used by Beijing's rival Taiwan to refer to South Korea, instead of "Chaoxian" which is used in China to designate both South and North Korea.

The Chinese transcription of Korea, "Hanguo," is also the equivalent to the expression used by Seoul for its preferred official name, the "Republic of Korea" and appears on the warmup suits of the South Korean athletes.

Eichi Kawatei of Japan, an official of the International Tennis Federation who is in charge of the match here, told a press conference here Thursday that the English name would be used during the match. But he added that in Chinese, the expression "Hanguo" should be used to designate South Korea.

The local press so far has not reported on the match and it is unlikely that it will use "Hanguo." The Yunnan daily even "omitted" the match in its dispatch announcing the province's sports events in March. However, observers believe that the South Koreans have made a new step on the way to a rapprochement with Beijing and will certainly try to impose this name on every occasion.

The captain of the South Korean team Kim Mun-il said he was "satisfied" with the compromise reached with the Chinese, while his Chinese counterpart refused to comment. Chinese authorities have gone out of their way to shroud this first encounter between Beijing and Seoul in utmost secrecy.

The Kunming inhabitants and the few foreigners who live here have not heard of the match, of which the winners will participate in the semifinals of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone.

Meanwhile, local newspapers announced that there would be no access to the gymnasium, where the match is being played out, during the first four days of March. It did not give any reason.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 159 DISSIDENT STUDENTS 2 MAR

SK020204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP) -- The government Friday released 159 students jailed for their antigovernment campus demonstrations by staying their prison terms under its policy allowing them to return to their campuses.

A government spokesman, announcing the release, said the leniency measure reflects the government's will to leave the campus issue to school authorities. The release was made in commemoration of the anniversary of the March 1, 1919, independence movement and the inauguration of Chon Tu-hwan as the president of the republic in 1981.

Also being freed with the students are 1,017 other prisoners, who were paroled to mark the two anniversaries.

The spokesman, Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui, asked the freed students to behave themselves to help effect social stability and create an academic atmosphere.

The government set free 131 expelled students late in December and another group of 48 students early last month.

Further Details

SK020842 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP) -- The government action Friday to release 150 students jailed for their roles in campus unrest by staying their prison terms fully reflects a government policy of leaving control and discipline on campuses to school authorities and of seeking national harmony. With the amnesty, the students were allowed to return to their schools for their scholastic pursuits.

The release was granted to those students who repented of their antigovernment attitudes and expressed a willingness to dedicate themselves to study. The country's law bars unauthorized rallies and demonstrations. According to the Education Ministry, more than 700 evicted students had so far applied for readmission to campus for the spring semester. Twenty-two students still remain behind bars for participating in anti-government activities, authorities said. Seventeen are awaiting the outcome of their trials, while five others were judged to have shown no signs of repentance.

Meeting reporters after announcing the clemency Friday morning, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said the government did its best for students ousted in connection with campus disturbances. Saying that all freed students will be readmitted to their schools if they go through appropriate procedures for reenrollment by the end of this month, he asked school authorities, students and their parents to help create an academic atmosphere on the nation's campuses.

The government will do all it can to assure the released students will not be handicapped at their schools or in society after graduation, if they show they are prepared to devote themselves to study, the minister said.

Observers here noted that with the Feb 25 removal of 202 people from a political blacklist allowing them to resume political activities, Friday's move was in the same vein as a government policy to seek national reconciliation and social reforms.

Police At Off Campus Rallies

SK020122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] Police and plainclothesmen, withdrawn from the universities and colleges in Seoul, are expected to concentrate on preventing college students from demonstrating off campus in the city.

The decision was made in a meeting of the heads of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters and the city police stations yesterday.

Plainclothesmen stationed at universities and colleges for surveillance of illegal student activities, including demonstrations, were withdrawn Tuesday and Wednesday. Police will not enter campuses unless they are called by school authorities to control disturbances by students, Minister of Education Kwon Ihyok said Wednesday. But informed sources said police will investigate if serious crimes like arson occur on campus.

Daily Welcomes Campus Autonomy

SK020152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Campus Autonomy"]

[Text] We welcome any drastic measure to leave the academic affairs of universities and colleges in the hands of their faculty and administrators, doing away with interference in campus happenings by the government authorities. In this particular respect, it is considered most appropriate for Education Minister Kwon Ihyok to have presented the nation with a clear-cut educational step to this effect.

In his address at a meeting of presidents and deans of higher educational institutions across the country Wednesday, the chief architect of the nation's educational policy announced that the government has withdrawn police forces from the universities and colleges, adding that they would be sent back to the campuses only on request by the school authorities and only when it is considered definitely necessary.

Preceding the pronouncement of the new educational policy to effectuate campus autonomy at higher learning institutions, the government has recently put into force an extensive clemency for virtually all former collegians expelled from campuses for their involvement in student demonstrations.

Thus, a majority of those students are expected to return to their old campuses as of the new semester beginning this month. Those collegians whose legal actions are still pending before the courts will be released as soon as the legal procedures are completed.

In accordance with such a government measure, about 160 former collegians are expected to be released from prisons across the nation in a matter of a few days.

We believe that the government authorities have positively responded to voices heard in society, which called for the generous treatment of former collegians, claiming that the campus policy thus far has been "too rigid and one-sided." From this outlook, we highly regard forward-looking government measures as realized in the latest move by the educational authorities to liberalize and reanimate the campus climate.

Frankly speaking, however, we cannot help feeling apprehensive over future developments on campuses in the post-liberalization phase, in which unhappy incidents may recur to such an extent as to invite renewed intervention in academic matters by the law enforcement authorities.

At this juncture, parents and professors, together with thoughtful citizens, seemingly do not exclude the possibility of such a "vicious circle" cropping up in the days ahead, repeating the generosity and outside interference on campuses. We have to deplore a social atmosphere of this sort, even if it is considered inevitable in the transitional stage toward a freer and liberalized society. Now that the educational authorities have decided on campus autonomy, they must be confident in the capability of university professors and administrators for self-governing of academic affairs.

At the same time, the government authorities concerned seem to have been well aware of the necessity of placing the campus climate on a normal track by institutionalizing the self-regulation of academic affairs among professors and students. Once this particular proposition for campus autonomy is realized, not only government authorities but all social quarters, including professors, students and their parents, are urged to pool their wisdom and courage all the more for the good of a normal campus climate.

OPPOSITION STATEMENT CALLS FOR LIFTING BAN ON 99

SK020900 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) Friday issues a statement calling for the government to remove 99 former politicians from the 1980 political blacklist that bars them from engaging in politics. In the statement, composed of a five-point resolution, the DKP also urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party to stop "excessively" expanding its membership.

"We earnestly hope that all former politicians who had their political rights reinstated will enter our party in order to join the democratic ranks," the statement said.

It also contended that the ruling party's recent move to organize regional consultative committees is a prelude to government intervention in the upcoming general elections and called for an immediate end to such move.

"We now reconfirm the inevitability of a constitutional change that would enable the nation to realize its long-cherished aspirations to choose a president through a direct election system," the statement said. "The National Assembly election law should be revised at the earliest date possible to guarantee a free and square election."

CHIN REJECTS ELECTION LAW REVISION, BAN LIFTING

SK021128 Seoul YONHAP in English 1050 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Friday rejected opposition lawmakers' proposal to revise the Constitution for direct election of the president as a "waste of national strength." He emphasized, "what is important is to realize the peaceful transfer of power in 1988."

Answering questions of lawmakers at the secondary plenary session of the National Assembly, Chin said that the current presidential election system provides an institutional guarantee for the peaceful change of the government.

He also refused to discuss the abolition of the 1980 "political climate renovation law" that still bars 99 former politicians from politics until June 30, 1988. He said, "it is not yet time to talk about it."

Under the special law, 567 people were ousted from politics in November 1980. President Chon Tu-hwan, however, has removed a total of 452 persons so far from the political blacklist in two separate occasions. Sixteen people on the blacklist were deceased prior to the amnesty.

Chin reminded lawmakers that President Chon had made it clear he will reinstate those who still remain on the blacklist at the proper time depending on their repentance of past acts.

Asked when the government plans to conduct general elections, Chin answered that a detailed schedule has not been decided on yet, under the nation's current election law, general elections can be held after Oct. 12. The tenure of incumbent lawmakers expires early in March next year.

To an opposition demand for early implementation of the "local autonomy law," he replied there are some matters to consider before the law's implementation for the efficient autonomy of provincial governments.

Chin said the issue concerning readmittance of ousted university students is not the one to be dealt with on political but on educational dimension by universities themselves. In addition, Chin rejected opposition lawmakers' demands to cease recruiting graduates of the Korea Military Academy to become government officials. He said that the Military Academy graduates are competent personnel whom the nation has educated. He added it is also good for national interest to recruit them as government officials.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, also appearing in the question and answer session, said the Japanese military buildup within the frameworks of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and its own Constitution would contribute to the peace and stability of the region. In connection with the Japanese textbook issue, Yi said he will convey the concerns of the government and people to the Japanese authorities and will urge them to act with sincerity.

Japan drew wide criticism in the summer of 1982 from Asian countries with its revised high school history textbooks that glossed over its atrocities before and during the World War II.

Japanese authorities then promised proper correction, but the controversy was revived again early this year when Japan's Federation of Publishing Workers' Union accused the Education Ministry of meddling with the contents of the textbooks.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min said the quality of the nation's defense industry products are drawing recognition from Southeast Asia, the Middle East and American regions. He said if permitted, the prospect of their export to third countries is also bright and no problems are expected in maintaining the proper operation rate of the industry at 70 percent.

LAWMAKERS 'REMAIN FAR APART' ON BASIC LAW REVISION

SK020158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Wednesday's parliamentary speeches by party leaders show that rival political groups remain far apart over their assessment of current state affairs, political, economic and social. Probably the sharpest difference was shown in the political field, particularly on the question of revising the nation's basic law.

Some political observers are concerned that politician's sentiments over the issue would flare up, adversely affecting the long-term outlook for the nation's political development.

It was late last September that the opposition parties first publicly raised the demand for a direct presidential election. Until then, minority political groups, for the most part, have been vague and coy in their expression of hopes for a constitutional change. As a matter of fact, opposition figures have been deeply concerned about the persistent rumors that the basic law which provides a single seven-year term for the president might undergo a substantial modification. The government and its party had to repeatedly deny the hearsay. As the rumor proved to be baseless, however, some opposition lawmakers began demanding, albeit in a coquettish manner, that the basic law needed a change to elect the president by direct popular vote.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party, in a caucus of its lawmakers held in Sept. 27, 1983, adopted a four-point resolution which called for, among others, "improving various election systems." The resolution, to be sure, primarily aimed at the current president system. It, however, was short of demanding directly a change in the Constitution which was last revised in the fall of 1980.

The resolution was known to have been drafted by a group of 10 outspoken freshman party lawmakers. Led by Yoo Chi-song, the party leadership then appeared to have been passive, at least on the surface, on the wisdom of demanding a constitutional change.

The resolution drew a spate of firey criticism from the ruling party leaders. One Democratic Justice Party official made a scathing attack on the freshman opposition lawmakers when he said: "It is clear now who authored and spread the rumor related to a constitutional change."

Other key officeholders of the ruling DJP fired a flurry of attacks on them.

It may be for this reason that the leading party rarely raised outright demands for revisions of the Constitution until Jan. 21, in 1984.

Unexpectedly, however, the party leader, Rep. Yu, allotted a considerable portion of his statement for a news conference to press for an amendment to the basic law. His statement was a surprise to most ruling party officials as Yu has been reputed to be moderate in his thinking and action.

Yu appeared to have opened the floodgates, with other opposition leaders, including Kim Chong-chol of the minority Korea National Party and Ko Chong-hun of the New Socialist Party of Korea, subsequently calling for the election of the president by direct popular voting.

Although they were very much worried about the opposition movement, ruling party officials have since avoided mentioning it in public, lest it become a hot political issue. In most cases, they aired their views through informal press meetings.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan was probably the first party official who made clear the party position when he said: "It may not be too late to intensively discuss any flaws in the current election system after the 1988 general election." His worry was that bickering over whether to amend the basic law to elect the president by direct popular voting would serve no purpose and would bring about a "serious division of public opinion," thereby damaging the current political atmosphere.

Rep. Ho Chong-il, chief secretary to the DJP president, also viewed that because an orderly, peaceful change of the government in 1988 is an "important political milestone," it is hard to effect constitutional changes at this time.

Another party official also invited attention to a presidential address to parliament delivered in mid-January stressing that "a tendency to care more about changing the system than about its proper operation will cause extreme anxiety about the health of democracy."

The opposition leader, Yu, however, countered that it is "theoretically and realistically a matter of course for the people themselves to elect their president under a presidential system. The current basic law stipulates that the president be elected by an electoral college of 5,000 deputies popularly elected from across the country.

KNP leader Kim Chong-chol joined Yu in urging for a change in the Constitution to lay a "foundation for a peaceful transfer of power." It may be natural that both ruling and opposition party leaders focused their latest Assembly speeches on the question of whether to amend the basic law.

Senior KNP Vice President Yi Man-sop, representing his party, advocated a constitutional change to ensure an orderly change of power "in a true sense of word."

Yu, president of the opposition DKP, also claimed that the sought-after law change should be put into effect as soon as possible because he said the people want it. He insisted that the "historic task" of transferring power in 1988 will prove to be just empty talk unless the law revision is realized. In the past, the republic has experienced no orderly, peaceful change of government.

Rep. Chong Nae-hyok, chairman of the ruling DJP, however, voiced stern opposition to Yu's bid, saying that it is the time for all citizens as well as ruling and opposition politicians to pool efforts to achieve the much-cherished goal of an orderly transfer of power. He pointed out that all of the previous eight constitutional revisions have been triggered by parties in power and have contrived to prolong one-man rule, spawning political unrest at times.

The important task facing the current Fifth Republic, he stressed, is to head off one-man rule.

In an address to parliament Tuesday, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong also rejected the opposition demand for a constitutional change.

A senior ruling party official warned that divisive arguments regarding the law change could damage the current political stability, raising the possibility of endangering the cherished goal of an orderly change of power. It is for this reason, he said, that the opposition should refrain from spending much of their energies to seek revisions of the Constitution. Instead, he stressed, it is desirable that they shift to more "constructive" and "practical" efforts to improving the lot of the masses through their legislative activities.

It is yet to be seen how opposition lawmakers will react as the parliamentary elections are approaching. In the opinion of political analysts, much of the current opposition's political offensive are aimed at the parliamentary voting.

DKP TO SUBMIT AMENDMENT TO AUTONOMY LAW

SK250031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided to submit to the National Assembly an amendment to the Local Autonomy Law to call for the election of mayors in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Incheon and governors of nine provinces across the country by popular vote before the end of 1985. The previous amendment asked for implementation of local autonomy by the end of 1983. The decision was made at a meeting of the party's vice floor leaders and members of the Assembly Home Affairs Committee Thursday under the chairmanship of party floor leader Yim Chong-ki.

After the meeting, Yim told reporters that his party will present the proposal to the upcoming special house sitting for bipartisan negotiation. The session will open Tuesday and will continue through March 17. The ruling Democratic Justice Party has deferred action on minority-proposed amendments to the law, including the one proposed by the Korea National Party.

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT-INVESTED COMPANIES PLANNED

SK020209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to reorganize the system of 25 government-invested corporations in a way to eliminate elements of management inefficiency, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Friday. Under the plan, the government will call on the recently reappointed presidents of the corporations to revamp their companies' managements and to reduce the number of their employees. The shakeup is scheduled for this month when the corporations change their executive directors. Late in February, the government retained the presidents of the state-run companies in their current posts under the EPB-drafted enforcement regulation of the government-invested company management law.

The government also will recommend that the corporations make a sweeping reshuffle of their executives and induce an efficient management system structured like those of the private businesses. "Reorganization of the system and a reduction of personnel at the state-run firms are inevitable to ensure efficient management," an EPB official said.

Among the 25 firms are the Korea Highway Corp., the Korea General Chemical Industry Corp., the Korea Electric Power Corp., the Korean Trade Promotion Corp., the Korea Telecommunications Authority and four local banks, including the Korea Development Bank.

COLOR TV PRODUCERS ON U.S. ANTIDUMPING MOVES

SK020250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korean color TV set makers are planning to expand their U.S. production facilities and improve the quality of their products to counter the recent U.S. Commerce Department ruling that Korean color TV sets, as well as Taiwanese television, are dumped on the U.S. market, business sources said Friday.

If the U.S. department imposes antidumping duties on Korean color TV sets, those sets will be unable to compete with Japanese or Taiwanese color sets sold in the U.S. market, they said.

Gold Star Co., one of the biggest household electronics makers in Korea, soon will decide on whether to expand its existing plant in Alabama, which can produce 500,000 sets a year, or build another U.S. color TV factory. Samsung Electronics Co., an affiliate of the Samsung business group, decided to double its assembly line's yearly capacity of 400,000 sets at its plant under construction in New Jersey.

Daewoo Electronics Co. also will build a color TV plant near the Silicon Valley in California during the first half of this year, they said.

Meanwhile, exports of color television sets virtually have been suspended since the Feb. 25 ruling, according to the sources. Before the ruling, a 13-inch Korean-made set cost at 135 U.S. dollars, while those of Japan and Taiwan cost 140 and 133 dollars per set, respectively. With Antidumping duties, the price of Korean TV sets would rise to 154 dollars while the price of Japanese-exported TV sets would not change. The price of a Taiwanese TV set would be 140.3 dollars, they said.

South Korean television manufacturers also will take proper steps to dissuade the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) from making a decision damaging the sale of South Korean TV sets. The ITC is scheduled to make a final ruling April 9 on whether South Korea's color TV set exports are hurting U.S. manufacturers. Last June, the ITC made a preliminary finding that there was a reasonable indication that U.S. manufacturers were being hurt by their Korean counterparts.

Korean manufacturers, however, argued that Korea's TV set exports to the United States are inflicting little harm as Korean exports account for only 3.5 percent in value or 5 percent in volume of the U.S. market. In addition, most Korean-made color sets are 13-inch sets that have no counterpart among U.S. manufactured sets, they said. They hoped the dumping matter would be settled favorably on a governmental basis because the result could seriously affect not only the Korean manufacturers but also Korea's parts manufacturing industry. Korea had planned to export 2.8 million color TV sets to the United States this year.

BATMONH ATTENDS SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY RECEPTION

OW251025 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1741 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 24 (MONTSAME) -- Military and Air Force Attache of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, hero of the Soviet Union, Major General A.F. Loginov hosted a reception Friday in commemoration of the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval fleet. Present at the reception were Prime Minister J. Batmonh and other Mongolian party and state leaders, Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mongolia S.P. Pavlov as well as heads and members of the diplomatic missions, accredited to the MPR. At the reception, A.F. Loginov and Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers D. Maydar exchanged speeches.

UNEN NOTES CPSU'S CONCERN FOR PEACE, WELFARE

OW251009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1750 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 24 (MONTSAME) -- The February plenum of the CPSU CC has become a striking illustration of the inviolable unity of the party and people, of their monolithic cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee, the Politbureau of the CPSU CC led by K.U. Chernenko, writes the national daily UNEN. The newspaper underscores that the supreme concern of the CPSU is a concern for the welfare of the people, for securing and strengthening peace on the earth. The tireless struggle of the Soviet Union for the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons meets broad support of all peoples of the world. Under the conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the international tension through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are taking all necessary measures in order to avert the nuclear war, to preserve peace for the present and future generations. The newspaper underlines that at the Moscow meeting, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, have expressed determination of Communists of the two countries for the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP, between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. [sentence as received] This meeting has become a new demonstration of the full identity of views of the two countries on cardinal problems of the international situation in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

NOTES ON FRIENDSHIP PACT EXCHANGED WITH ROMANIA

OW290535 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 25 (MONTSAME) -- On February 24 an exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania took place in Ulaanbaatar. The treaty was signed during an official visit of the Mongolian Party and Government delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania last June.

SATELLITES AID IN WEATHER FORECASTS, RESEARCH

OW251021 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1754 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, February 24 (MONTSAME) -- A groundbased station for receiving meteorological information from satellites installed on the territory of the MPR with the assistance of the Soviet experts is a component of the unified hydrometeorological system of the country. The significance of this station in weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. For instance, Mongolian scientists, using photos from satellites, have obtained rich data for researches in the field of space meteorology.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY LAUDS INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY

BK011054 Phnon Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "An Irresistible Current" -- date not given]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] On 22 and 23 February 1983, party and state leaders of the three countries [Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos] held the first summit conference in Vientiane. Events have shown that the peoples of the three countries clearly realize that this special militant solidarity is the determining factor of their common victory in the construction and defense of each country's independence, actively contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. By standing on genuine Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our three peoples will strengthen our solidarity and long-standing cooperation in all fields.

Indochinese history has shown that the peoples of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- have a tradition of solidarity in their struggle shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the common enemies -- the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists -- for national liberation and the defense of national independence of each country. Under all circumstances, the three fraternal peoples have shared weal and woe during their victories and difficulties. Our three countries and peoples have a common destiny. From the fierce blaze of their common struggle in the past, there is a lesson that our three peoples always remember: When the militant solidarity among the three countries is broken, there is certainly danger to the revolution of the three countries. The evidence of this is the treason of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- the most subservient lackeys of the hegemonist-expansionist Beijing clique. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang foolishly waged a war against fraternal Vietnam at the instigation of Beijing. Furthermore, they barbarously massacred over 3 million of their own people, which is unprecedented in human history.

The great 7 January 1979 victory restored the traditional alliance and militant solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. The visit of Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and that of Comrade Souphanouvong, chairman of the LPDR Council of State, to the PRK not long after the 7 January 1979 liberation day, were great contributions to the strengthening of the tradition of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. This shows that the solidarity of the three Indochinese revolutionary currents was restored. Based on bitter past experience, our three peoples, in particular the victimized Kampuchean people, are determined to defend this traditional militant solidarity as the apples of their eyes. They tolerate no enemies who hamper this militant solidarity.

Since the beginning of January 1980, Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers have agreed to meet twice a year in order to cooperate and agree upon basic foreign policy lines. These foreign minister meetings further illustrate that the solidarity in the common struggle among the three fraternal countries has been steadily strengthened with each passing day. In the past, our three peoples firmly respected the principles of equality and mutual respect. They also developed their fraternal cooperation with good results. It is true that each step of advance of our three fraternal peoples is a bitter defeat for our enemies -- the expansionist-hegemonist Chinese clique and the U.S. imperialists -- who have closely colluded during each passing day to take revenge upon the three Indochinese peoples who defeated them. Our enemies have clearly realized the vital factor of our three nations -- the traditional militant solidarity among the three fraternal peoples. They have staged all poisonous maneuvers to divide this solidarity in order to weaken the three Indochinese countries and facilitate the return to power of the opportunist.

Beijing and Washington have foolishly pushed the ASEAN group of countries into confronting and opposing the Indochinese countries. They asked the reactionary clique in the Thai ruling circle to provide sanctuaries to Khmer traitors. Concurrently, they have also provided foodstuffs, weapons, and military training to Khmer traitors opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. During the past 5 years, although the international reactionaries have made every effort to create many obstacles to the development of the three Indochinese countries as well as against the relationship between the Indochinese and the ASEAN groups of countries, the three Indochinese countries have defeated all these maneuvers because they have always maintained, strengthened, and developed their militant solidarity. The reality is that the friendly relations among the three Indochinese countries and between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN group are the determining factors for peace in Southeast Asia. All conflicts between the two groups of countries must be resolved through dialogue in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and friendship. This tendency is steadily developing.

The conditions of the cooperation in all fields among the three countries in accordance with the spirit of the communique of the first Indochinese summit conference have produced hopeful and trustworthy results that cannot be obstructed by any reactionary forces.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S SEYCHELLES VISIT

For reportage on Foreign Minister Hun Sen's visit to Seychelles, including his talks with Seychelles External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari, and the Minister of National Development and the General Secretary of the People's Progressive Front, see the East Africa section of the 2 March Middle East 8 Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SON SANN TO MAKE OFFICIAL TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

BK020202 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Khmer resistance leader Son Sann will embark upon his first official tour of ASEAN countries next week as part of ASEAN efforts to boost the image of the two non-communist factions in the tripartite Khmer resistance coalition. The Philippines also recently decided to give the two factions an amount of humanitarian aid. Informed sources told THE NATION that Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), would leave here on March 9 for Singapore and spend about 10 days there before proceeding to Malaysia for a three-day official visit. Son Sann is awaiting an invitation from Indonesia, expected to be the last leg of his ASEAN tour. The sources said that the Khmer leader was expected to meet top leaders of the ASEAN countries during his trip.

The ASEAN leaders would take the opportunity to listen to his views on the Kampuchean conflict instead of hearing from his followers as in the past, said the source who added that Son Sann had visited the ASEAN countries before but the trips were private. Son Sann, on the other hand, would seek aid from the ASEAN countries, he said.

The sources said that ASEAN had been pondering over extending an invitation to Son Sann for quite some time but the plan had not materialized until recently because of tight schedules on the part of both sides and because ASEAN countries think that his tour should follow the trip by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], the other non-communist faction, and president of the tripartite coalition government.

Sihanouk is now in Indonesia after having visited Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. He is due to leave Indonesia for the Philippines on March 6, the last leg of his ASEAN tour before returning to Thailand en route to Kampuchea to receive credentials from Senegal's ambassador-designate to Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government (CGDK), the official name of the coalition which also includes the Khmer Rouge.

The sources said the Philippines recently decided to provide the two non-communist factions with a number of medicines for the first time. Indonesia also gave about 30 tons of textile and a number of medicines to the resistance groups about three months ago, the sources said. Malaysia reportedly provided military training to KPNL and FUNCINPEC officers while Singapore has been reported to have provided arms. The sources also said that Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Corti also promised during his visit here that his government would "favourably consider" giving humanitarian aid to the non-communist forces in the coalition government.

NATION REVIEW CLAIMS SRV USING GAS WEAPONS

BK010219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Mar 84 p 6

[Excerpts] The Khmer resistance forces of Premier Son Sann have detected indications that Vietnamese troops are still trying to strengthen their rear bases and it would be some time before they can launch an all-out offensive against the guerrillas' strongholds, an official of the resistance forces said yesterday. The official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) told THE NATION that he personally believed that the Vietnamese intended to score some military successes before the dry season was over. "But they are not prepared to do so at the moment," he said.

The indications referred to by the KPNLF's official included a report that the Vietnamese recently moved tanks from the vicinity of Thamar Puok, which serves as a springboard for the Vietnamese to harass the KPNLF's headquarters at Ampil, opposite the Thai border village of Ban Sangae in Ta Phraya District.

Khmer resistance forces, particularly the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF, have stepped up their military action behind the Vietnamese lines. Their military operations were possible apparently because of the delay in the Vietnamese dry-season offensive.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that he believed that it would take about a month before the Vietnamese could be prepared to launch the offensive, but added that it also depended on military performance on the resistance's part. "At least, we will normally know of an offensive plan about one week in advance," he said. "Our strategy is to try to stall the Vietnamese offensive to score a political victory but if we cannot withstand it, we still have a contingency plan," he said. He did not elaborate. He said that since Wednesday, at least 20 KPNLF guerrillas had been wounded in defending forward outposts, all of which are mobile positions forming the defence line of Ampil. Four out of 20 wounded officials suffered from gas attacks, according to the official. He said he still could not identify the gas used against the resistance guerrillas. The affected guerrillas had difficulties in breathing, he added.

About 300 shells fired from Vietnamese artillery troops since last Wednesday around Ampil were counted, the official said. He added that most of the artillery shells fell into a lake, about four kms east of the headquarters. Some of them did not explode. The KPNLF official also said O'Bok, another KPNLF base, opposite Buriram, which was threatened by Vietnamese troops recently, was still under the control of the resistance movement. "O'Bok is still with us," he said.

THAI PAPER, CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLES

Kompong Som 21 Feb

BK010144 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Kompong Som battlefield: On the night of 21 February, our commando unit attacked the Viel Rinh market position which is the headquarters of the Vietnamese enemy in Prey Nop District. We killed 10 enemy soldiers and wounded 7 others; destroyed a gasoline depot, a rice warehouse with 100 gunnysacks of rice, 3 officers, a motor vehicle, a motorcycle, 3 bicycles, a power generator, a telephone set, 50 rolls of cloth, and a quantity of materiel; seized 2 AK's, a recorder, and a quantity of materiel; and liberated and controlled this position for 1 night.

Villages Liberated 24 Feb

BK010419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 24 February, our army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese commune experts and swept the Vietnamese soldiers out of the areas from Phum Svay Chrum to Phum (Prek Proat) on the Sisophon-South of Route 5 battlefield. As a result:

1. We totally smashed the Prek Narin commune office;
2. We killed 10 Vietnamese commune experts and wounded 15 others;
3. We seized 12 gunnysacks of rice and a quantity of materiel;
4. We liberated nine villages -- Phum Svay Chrum, Phum (Ek Krahor), Phum Prek Narin, Phum (Sdau), Phum (Rohal Suong), Phum Don Nor, Phum Anlung Ak, Phum Andong, and Phum (Prek Proat).

Attacks on Battambang Battlefield

BK020407 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Battambang battlefield: On the night of 27 February, our commando units attacked Vietnamese soldiers at three positions: a battalion position at Don Teav factory, a company position at (Sua ei), and a platoon position at Prek Krahah. We liberated and took control of these three positions. As a result of this attack, we:

1. Killed 10 enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others;
2. Destroyed 10 AK's, 2 M-30 machineguns, a 60-mm mortar, 2 jeeps, a truck, 15 bicycles, 10 motorcycles, 2 typewriters, a machine used for sowing, a rice warehouse with over 10,000 gunnysacks of rice, 6 military barracks, 6 trenches, and a medical store;
3. Seized 30 AK's, 10,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 15,500 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 4 AR-15's, a 60-mm mortar, 3 typewriters, 13 bicycles, a radio set, 10 machines used for sowing, and 10 hand grenades; and
4. Liberated eight villages -- Phum Don Teav, Phum (Sua Ei), Phum Prek Kroch, Phum (Kong Pi), Phum Chong Sdau, Phum Peam Ek, The Peam Ek Commune office, and Phum Svay Chrum.

Ambush Near Thai Border

BK291114 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Heavy fighting erupted between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge again this morning two kilometres from Thai border and about 17 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, opposite Nong Ian. The fighting took place when the Vietnamese forces ambushed a Khmer Rouge patrol near Highway No. 502, field sources said. Fighting was continuing at noon.

Shelling of Ampil

BK011715 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting escalated near the Kampuchean border this morning as Vietnamese troops mounted artillery and mortar attacks on the key stronghold of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) at Ampil. An informed military source said the shelling appeared to have weakened the Khmer resistance forces.

Though the Khmer troops at Ampil suffered only 15 wounded, civilian casualties were high, the source said. Ten Kampuchean civilians were reported killed and 27 others wounded in the shelling which began last week, he said.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HANOI -- Phnom Penh SPK February 23 -- A delegation of Phnom Penh returned here today after attending celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in Hanoi, Vietnam. The delegation, headed by Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and mayor of the city, were welcomed back by Khim Pon, vice secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee, and Nguyen Hoa, Vietnamese Embassy counsellor. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 23 Feb 84 BK]

SOVIET ARMY DAY -- Phnom Penh SPK February 22 -- The Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and the Soviet Cultural Centre organized here today a meeting on the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy (Feb 23). Speaking on the occasion, Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice president of Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, recalled the fighting tradition of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces who have proved themselves worthy of their role in defending peace in the Soviet Union and the world over. The Kampuchean people together with others over the world will follow the heroic examples set by the Soviet Red Army and Red Navy in the struggle against the imperialist and other reactionary forces for world peace and socialism, he added. For his part, G.G. Mariasov, military attache to the Soviet Embassy, spoke of the history of the Soviet Armed Forces, particularly their tasks in defending revolutionary achievements after the Great October Revolution. The Soviet Armed Forces are always prepared to maintain world peace, he stressed. The meeting was followed by a film show. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 22 Feb 84 BK]

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH USSR

BK011213 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (OANA-KPL) -- The Laos-USSR association and its respective Soviet association, yesterday, signed here a protocol on promotion and consolidation of friendship and cooperation for 1984-85. Signing for the Lao side was Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, president of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association who is also member of the party CC, minister to the Council of Ministers' Office, and the Soviet side was Vladimir Petrovich Maslin, chairman of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association and first vice chairman of the Soviet Fund for Peace. Also present at the signing ceremony were Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister for public health and vice president of the said Lao association and the Soviet Ambassador to Laos V. Sobchenko.

LAO TRADE COMPANY SIGNS CONTRACT WITH SRV

BK011215 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Inhom Phinit, director of the Lao Trade Company, under Ministry of Trade, and Nguyen Van Hung, commercial attache of Vietnam Embassy to Laos, on February 29, signed here a contract for 1984. According to the contract Vietnam will supply Laos with food stuff, industrial goods and medicines amounting to 68 million dong.

LAO PAPER COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK011221 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 1st (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, today commented on the political situation in S.E. Asia by saying that thanks to the tireless effort and the right policies put forward by the Indochinese countries, the tension in the region is on the reducing and the political atmosphere is more and more stabilized despite the effort of the imperialists and the international reactionaries aiming at inciting confrontation in the region. Thanks to the aspiration of the peoples living in the region and the reasonable policies put forth by the first summit of the Indochinese countries, the paper said, the imperialists and their Beijing allies were defeated in their attempts to cause new confrontation among the peoples of the Indochinese countries and those of the ASEAN.

The recent 8th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers, the paper noted, gave special emphasis on the strengthening of the relations of friendship, special solidarity and the all-round cooperation among the three countries of Indochina and has put forward reasonable initiatives aiming at solving all the existing problems of the region by negotiation way and has shown its readiness to sign with the ASEAN group of countries a treaty defining the principles of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese countries and those of the ASEAN group. The most concrete acts, the paper pointed out, was the withdrawal of the volunteers of the Vietnamese Army out of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese intention to withdraw more volunteers clearly show the real concern of Vietnam in favour of peace, security and cooperation in this region. [sentence as received]

Quoting the commander of the Indonesian Army, General Benni Murdani, who qualified during his recent visit to Vietnam that the real threat against peace in the region is not coming from Vietnam but rather from China.... The paper said that even a high ranking officer of one of the ASEAN countries systematically denied the allegation saying that Vietnam is threatening the neighbouring countries.

The improvement of the situation in S.E. Asia, the paper concluded, is a clear sign of the defeat of the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in their attempts to destabilize the situation in S.E. Asia.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES NEW ENVOY FROM GUINEA

BK011201 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, yesterday, received here the new ambassador of Guinea to Laos, Koikoy Grovogni. On this occasion, the Lao foreign minister warmly welcomed the new ambassador and congratulated him for being appointed by his government to this diplomatic post. Phoun Sipaseut also wished that through the ambassador, the relations of friendship will further be prospered for the interests of the peoples of Laos and Guinea. The meeting was warm and cordial.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ADDRESSES WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

BK241644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 20 February, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, talked with over 1,200 members of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association [PLWA] attached to many ministries, ministerial-level committees, departments, and branches of work in Vientiane municipality, who attended a meeting at Vientiane Theater to prepare for convening the first national congress of Lao women in the near future.

Attending the address by Sisomphon Lovansai were Comrade Mrs Khampheng Boupcha, member of the party Central Committee and president of the National LPWA Mobilizing Committee; Comrade Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the National LPWA Mobilizing Committee; and other vice chairmen and members of the National PLWA Mobilizing Committee.

Discussing current world issues, Sisomphon Lovansai said that the current tense situation in the world has been caused by the U.S. imperialists and their allies who have colluded to escalate the arms race and to deploy nuclear missiles in some Western European countries in order to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Beijing reactionaries have also pursued a policy of instigating some ASEAN countries to commit provocations against the Indochinese countries and to destroy the special solidarity among these countries. He also touched on the situation in the country by, first of all, hailing the achievements scored by female compatriots who have sacrificed their vested interest for the national cause, cherished the tradition of hard work, loved and cherished their men and children, maintained a lofty sense of patriotism, remained faithful to the revolution and friends, and stood side by side with their male counterparts in carrying out the national liberation struggle in the past.

Comrade Sisomphon said: [begin recording] Laos was under feudal rule for several hundred years. Later, it was ruled by the capitalists and subsequently by the notorious imperialists. In another word, all women in Indochina in general, and the Lao women in our country in particular, were oppressed and intimidated by four categories of feudal power. The reason I have repeated this statement several times is because I want you to compare the situation [words indistinct].

The first category was the political power of feudalism. This power was very cruel because it colluded with external political power. The feudalists would lie to, intimidate, and use brute force with women as if they were subhuman. They would even badly threaten their spouses. They would do anything they pleased. This is political power. Do you think we have already liberated this yoke? Of course, we have. The imperialists have been driven from our country and the feudalist system has been overthrown. However, some vestiges of this power still remain.

The second category of power is the clannish power. This power was very powerful because it threatened and intimidated our people. Several clannish families were set up during the period to do anything at their whim. The third category is religious and traditional power. This power was also very serious. [Words indistinct] The fourth category of power was male chauvinism, or husband's power.

All these four categories of power have already been extinct for nearly 10 years. Our party consistently cherishes, loves, and gives high regards to our women because they are our mothers. This sense of high praise for women prevails at all levels, be they in the party Central Committee, provinces, districts, the front, or in mass organizations. We have treated our women on the basis of equality. [end recording]

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai also emphasized the direction of the consolidation of the PLWA organization from the central down to grassroots levels so that they will more profoundly appreciate their tasks and know how to apply the party's resolutions in carrying out their work.

BRIEFS

PARTY SCHOOL GROUPS MEET -- Vientiane, Feb 25 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's ideological school and that of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held talks here on Feb 24 to exchange experiences and to set up cooperation plan. The Lao delegation was led by Chanmi Douangboudi, member of the LPRP CC and director of the party CC's ideological school and the Vietnamese side was led by Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the CPV CC and director of the CPV CC's ideological school. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Feb 84 BK]

PRK, LAO MEDIA DELEGATES MEET -- Vientiane, Feb 25 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao and Kampuchean delegations of radio broadcasting and television held here on Feb 24 talks and exchanged views in the 1984 cooperation programmes between the two organisations. The Lao delegation was led at the talks by Bouaban Volakhoun, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Newspaper, News Agency, Radio and Television and director general of the Lao National Radio and Television and the Kampuchean delegation was led by its director general Un Dara. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 2 Feb 84 BK]

SRV SOCIAL SCIENCE GROUP DEPARTS -- Vientiane, Feb 25 (KPL) -- The delegation of the research committee for social science of Vietnam led by its President Vu Khieu left here on Feb. 23 after ending its 11-day visit to the Lao PDR. Bidding farewell to the Vietnamese delegation at the airport by Outtama Choulamani, deputy minister of education, and Nguyen Xuan, and the Vietnamese ambassador to Laos. While in Laos, the delegation had talks with the Lao officials and visited the production bases. It also paid courtesy visit to Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 25 Feb BK]

ATHIT VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF U.S. F-16A DECISION

BK020239 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] A decision of the United States to sell F-16A jet fighters to Thailand will be a demonstration of its commitment to continue to be a real ally of the country in the future, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said. He said several countries in the region are also waiting to see whether the U.S. will sell the sophisticated aircraft to Thailand.

Speaking in an interview broadcast over the Army radio stations yesterday, Gen Athit said Thailand needs to have the F-16As for the defence of the country in the long run. He said besides boosting the country's air defence capability, the purchase of the F-16As will also enable Thai Air Force personnel to receive training in advanced tactics in air battle, maintenance and new technology.

He said these trained personnel will serve as a valuable force in the future in handling modern weapon system to be supplied to Thailand by the U.S. in the event of a war.

"In a future war, we cannot fight alone because we are a small country. If the country which invades us is supported by a superpower, we would also need assistance from another superpower to fight the war," he said.

Gen Athit said if the U.S. agreed to sell the aircraft to Thailand it would show that it still has interests in this region.

"It also demonstrates that the U.S. still considers Thailand to be a country with which it will remain through thick and thin," he said. Gen Athit said the Royal Thai Air Force will acquire the F-16As at the expense of its other development plans. He said the Air Force will have to cut back spendings on purchases of other weaponry.

FOREIGN MINISTRY QUESTIONS TERM 'KHMER ROUGE'

BK020758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 2 Mar 84

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, March 2 (AFP) -- The Thai Foreign Ministry has called into question the use of the term "Khmer Rouge" to refer to the group ousted from Phnom Penh in 1979 by the Vietnamese. The officials have suggested to reporters here that the use of this term was inappropriate since the faction in question has never referred to itself in this way. Rather the group, loyal to ex-Prime Minister Pol Pot and his successor Khieu Samphan, now calls itself the "Party of Democratic Kampuchea." It remains the strongest component in the three-part anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) formed in 1982.

The group could alternatively be identified as "Khieu Samphan's faction" or simply the "Khmer (Cambodian) Resistance," a senior official has suggested to correspondents. Local newspapers reportedly have also been contacted.

In a conversation with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, one official denied a suggestion that the ministry might be concerned with submerging the identity of the Khmer Rouge, whose ultra-revolutionary rule in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 is widely estimated to have killed more than one million people in a population of about 7 million. Instead, the official said, the ministry felt that a different label would be "more suited to the time" in light of the formation of the CGDK and the official abolishment of Pol Pot's Communist Party, effective December 6, 1981.

The ministry made it clear to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that it was not seeking to dictate usage or force a style change. The term Khmer Rouge (Red Khmers) was first used by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted chief of state, to refer to leftist insurgents who took to the jungles in the late 1960's in opposition to his rule. A Cambodian Marxist called Saloth Sar, later known as Pol Pot, was one of the earliest joiners, having fled Phnom Penh in 1963. Pol Pot resigned as prime minister of his ousted government in December 1979, but remains commander-in-chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea -- the Khmer Rouge fighting force.

Both Prince Sihanouk and nationalist leader Son Sann, who lead the other two CGDK factions, have indicated that they believe Pol Pot is still the most powerful figure in the Khmer Rouge organization.

SITTHI MEETS FRG OFFICIAL, DISCUSS SRV OFFENSIVE

BK020323 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Vietnam is unlikely to launch its anticipated Kampuchean offensive during Hanoi Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's official visits to Indonesia, Australia and possibly Thailand in the next two-to-three weeks.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told West German Minister for Economic Cooperation Jurgen Warnke yesterday that Mr Thach had asked to hold talks in Bangkok before the March 12 start of his visit to Indonesia and Australia.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi told Mr Thach he would be ready to see him on his return from Australia. Up to now, Mr Thach has not officially informed ACM Sitthi whether he will visit Thailand after Indonesia and Australia. But sources said Mr Thach has hinted during a recent joint Jakarta-Hanoi security seminar that he would like to see ACM Sitthi on his return.

ACM Sitthi said another reason an imminent offensive seemed unlikely was that Hanoi had pulled back three regiments from the border.

During yesterday's talks, Mr Warnke voiced support for Thailand and ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea.

The foreign minister said he told Mr Warnke that China would not want a socialist Kampuchea and would like to resume relations with hanoi if it withdrew from Kampuchea.

THAI RAT ON INDONESIAN APPROACHES TO HANOI

BK011233 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 28 Feb 84 p 2

[World Window column: "Indonesia and Hanoi"]

[Text] In what direction is Indonesia heading? Will it stick with ASEAN's position on the Kampuchean problem? These are the questions Indonesia's ASEAN allies are asking after Jakarta sent its Armed Forces Commander, General Murdani, on a 4-day visit to Hanoi.

No one would suggest that Murdani cannot visit Hanoi -- as long as he does not utter remarks, relayed by the Vietnamese mouthpieces, to the effect that the Indonesian Armed Forces and people do not believe that Vietnam is a danger to Southeast Asia. This is completely opposite to ASEAN's view that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea poses a threat to this region and is the biggest threat to Thailand's security.

Doubts about Indonesia's new stand have increased in light of the participation by a group of Indonesian academics in a seminar with their Vietnamese counterparts in Hanoi late last week. The Indonesian delegation advanced two ideas in Hanoi. First, ASEAN should accept the latest Hanoi offer to hold negotiations with Vietnam and Laos on one side and the ASEAN countries on the other side -- the so-called five plus two meeting. Secondly, the Khmer Rouge will be kept out of elections following the withdrawal of Hanoi troops from Kampuchea.

Informed of the Indonesian Armed Forces commander's ideas, Jakarta's ASEAN allies are probably wondering what right Indonesia has to talk with Hanoi on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Will Beijing approve of the idea that the Khmer Rouge are prevented from taking part in elections in Kampuchea? In any event, the ASEAN allies understand the Indonesian leaders' thinking, which has long held that the communists which endanger Southeast Asia are not the Vietnamese but those in Beijing who gave Indonesia a painful experience some 20 years ago.

ATHIT DECLARES ARMY SUPPORT FOR PREM GOVERNMENT

BK020217 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Amidst persistent speculations in certain quarters of MPs of imminent "political changes" Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek declared yesterday the Army still fully supports the Prem government. He also called on the people "to have faith" in the government which he said had so far committed no failures which might have affected its stability.

"The political atmosphere is very smooth," he said in a question-answer session of the "Army Meeting the People Programme" which was broadcast over the Army radio stations yesterday. His statement was apparently designed to calm down political anxieties during the past one week following widespread bickerings within some of the political parties which form the coalition. Many MPs have voiced concerns that the bickerings were threatening the stability of the government. Some even went to the extent of speculating about a dissolution of the House.

Gen Athit said the Prem government is running the country along the right path and is facing no major problems. "And the Armed Forces are ready to serve it," he said. The supreme commander also said that there is complete unity within the Prem administration. "In the eye of the Armed Forces, the government has committed no failures which may threaten its political stability," Gen Athit said.

Speculations about "political changes" were apparently prompted by the on-going conflict in the National Democracy Party (NDP) which pits a group of its MPs against Industry Minister Op Wasurat. A sweeping verbal attack by leader of the Social Action Party (SAP) M.R. Khukrit Pramot against corrupt MPs early this week also fuelled the speculations. Deputy leader of SAP Bunloet Loetpricha claimed on Wednesday that certain groups of people, including some MPs, were waging an underground move for dissolution of the House.

Some MPs also claimed that the move was supported by certain quarters of military men whose real motive was to seek a constitutional amendment to allow government officials to hold political posts. Phaithun Khruakao (Lampang), an advisor of Chat Thai Party, said yesterday that the current political situation will lead to a Cabinet reshuffle. He said Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon was under pressure to reshuffle his Cabinet because the conflicts within the government parties were getting out of control.

Commenting on Chat Thai Party's role as the opposition, Gen Athit yesterday said the party had well-behaved politically. He said what some of the members of the party had said against Premier Prem during its mock no-confidence debate in January was "understandable and forgivable." However, he said that Chat Thai Party should also give praises to the government when they are due. "It should not concentrate on attacking the government like fighters on the stage," he said.

However, Gen Athit said Chat Thai Party proved itself to be a "lovely opposition party" after it heeded his appeal for it to abandon a plan to hold no-confidence debates against the government in the upcountry. Gen Athit also stressed that Gen Prem needs morale support, including that from the Armed Forces, to carry out his tasks in running the country.

OFFICIAL ON 'DANGEROUS' TRADE DEFICIT PROBLEM

BK010249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Mar 84 p 19

[Text] Thailand's overall trading position will remain quite worrisome and dangerous if the trade deficit problem is not tackled soon, warned Director-General Prayun Thaloengsi of the Business Economics Department. He said Thailand has been suffering a continuously large trade deficit with Japan and the United States for over 20 years, while trade with other ASEAN partners has declined as they are able to find other sources of cheaper products. Moreover, Thailand's trade surplus with the European Community has also been on the decline, he said.

Mr Prayun said while Thailand has posted a continuous trade surplus with the African countries, the U.S. was competing with the country to sell rice to the African market by offering long-term credits. To solve this serious trade deficit problem, the director-general called on all parties to work together. He proposed that the efficiency of the Export Development Committee be increased and its secretariat include officials from departments of Business Economics, Foreign Trade, and Commercial Relations.

Mr Prayun also urged that there should be a long-term master plan to promote Thai exports and such plan be made with cooperation of the Government and private sectors. Also, an annual action plan and evaluation reports should be made. He proposed that regulations to approve disbursements from the 300-million baht Export Promotion Fund should be revised in order that payments may be made quickly.

VOFA CITES FIGURES FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

BK010744 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] office representative in Bangkok reported that as of January, the total number of Indochinese refugees in Thailand was 132,250 -- 55,066 Kampuchean; 68,408 Laos; and 8,776 Vietnamese. The Kampuchean refugee camp is located at Nam Dang; Lao refugee camp at Na Pho Village in Muang District of Nakhon Phanom Province; and Vietnamese camp at Si Khiu District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Meanwhile, Lao hilltribe refugees are being detained separately at Winai village in Pak Chom District, Loei Province.

The UNHCR office allocated approximately \$27 million U.S. for expenditure on Indochinese refugee camps in Thailand for 1981 [as heard].

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE MARKS GDR ARMY DAY

BK011245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Message of greetings from SRV Defense Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung to GDR Defense Minister General Heinz Hoffmann on 28th anniversary of GDR People's National Army -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the GDR People's National Army, on behalf of all senior officers, officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants of the VPA, I would like to convey to you, Comrade Minister, and, through you, to all senior officers, officers, noncommissioned, and combatants of the GDR People's National Army my warmest greetings.

Over the past 28 years, under the leadership of the glorious Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the GDR People's National Army has frustrated the enemy's schemes of aggression and acts of sabotage, thus firmly defending the socialist community's western flank. today, the GDR People's National Army has become a standardized and modernized army with a high level of science and technology and a high level of combat readiness. As a member of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR People's National Army always upholds the nature of the German working class and closely unites with the armed forces of the Soviet Union and armies of other fraternal socialist countries, thus contributing worthily to the struggle of various nations throughout the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

We take great pride in the achievements recorded by the people and People's National Army of the GDR over the past 28 years, and are very happy to note that the friendship, militant solidarity, and relations of cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries have been further consolidated and developed, especially since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1977.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the SED and the government, people, and People's National Army of the GDR for the generous and valuable assistance given to the people and People's Army of Vietnam in various revolutionary stages in the past, as well as in the present struggle to build and defend their socialist fatherland. We wish that, under the leadership of the SED Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Eric Honecker, the GDR People's National Army will continue to score many still greater successes in the struggle to build and defend developed socialism in the GDR. May the friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries be further consolidated and developed. May you, Comrade Minister, be in good health and achieve many new successes in your noble duty and happiness in your life. My communist salutations.

GDR ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW012038 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- Lieutenant Colonel Helmut Woithe, military attache to the G.D.R. Embassy in Vietnam, gave a reception here today in honour of the 28th Army Day of the German Democratic Republic (March 1). With him was the G.D.R. ambassador to Vietnam, Dr. Hermann Schwiesau. Among the Vietnamese guests are Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and many senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and military attaches to foreign embassies here were also present.

In their toasts, Lt. Col. Helmut Woithe and Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang warmly welcomed the glorious historic day of the G.D.R. Army and expressed the wish for further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and Armies of the G.D.R. and Vietnam.

The reception was followed by a film show on the rapid growth of the G.D.R. Army over the past 28 years. A meeting has been arranged by the command of the V.P.A.'s engineering corps in celebration of this historic event in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Helmut Woithe.

SRV, ROMANIA SIGN MINUTES OF COMMISSION MEETING

OW291641 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 29 -- Minutes of the 7th session of the Vietnam-Romania inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation were signed here today. Signatories were Tran Phuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese Government economic delegation; and Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romania Communist Party, deputy prime minister and head of the Romanian Government economic delegation.

A protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1984 between the two countries was signed by Ta Ca, Vietnamese vice minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Also on the same day, the Romanian Government economic delegation left Hanoi for home. While in Vietnam, the Romanian guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. They toured several economic and culture establishments in Hanoi and Haiphong.

SRV-USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

OW012105 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association held a meeting in Nam Dinh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province, on Feb 28-29 to review its activities in 1983 and work out its program of action for 1984. Among those present on this occasion were Nguyen Vinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the association; Nguyen Xien, Tran Dang Khoa and Vu Anh Tuan, vice-presidents of the association; and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

The meeting adopted a report on the association's work in the past year. "1983 saw broad and diversified activities in Vietnam marking the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association," said the report. It brought out nation-wide activities to promote the time-honoured militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. "The most worthy of note," it said, "is a competition on comprehension of Vietnam-U.S.S.R. friendship and cooperation involving more than 120,000 people from 40 cities and provinces throughout the country."

It commended the Ha Nam Ninh chapter of the association for motivating people of all strata to take part in the competition. The report cited various activities in the country to enhance Vietnam-U.S.S.R. friendship, especially at projects under construction with Soviet assistance, such as the Hoa Binh hydro-electric plant, the Pha Lai thermo-electric plant, the Bim Son cement works, etc.

HANOI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO LAOS

OWO12045 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- A delegation of the Hanoi party and People's Committees led by Tran Vy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee, left here today for a friendship visit to Vientiane (Laos). It was seen off at the airport by officials of the said committees and Kopkeo Lenangkhot, Lao charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam.

ARMY PAPER ON PRC 'SCHEMES' AGAINST VIETNAM

BK011200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries an article by (Nhuan Vu) entitled "Beijing's Strategic Calculations." The article says: Although 5 years is a short period of time, it may well reveal the strategic calculations of the reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles when they decided to launch a war of aggression against Vietnam on 17 February 1979. Defeated on the battlefield and subjected to heavy human and material losses, Beijing did not achieve its strategic objectives, including its main objective of taking the first step in the process of annexing the Indochinese peninsula -- the first phase of its scheme of southward expansion into Southeast Asia.

Annexing Vietnam has been a familiar strategic objective of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism for thousands of years now. The reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles today are preaching revolution but deep in their hearts lurks a wicked expansionist and hegemonist design. Their covetous eyes are always gazing southward, first of all at Vietnam. Concerning Vietnam, they have two basic strategic options. The first is to proceed with the annexation of Vietnam. They may be rash enough to scratch the tiger's rump and if a military victory is won, Vietnam will be subdued. The main method is to wage a war to take over Vietnam and, once Vietnam has been taken by force, it will no longer be difficult to subjugate other countries in Indochina. The second option is to ostensibly maintain normal and even friendly relations with Vietnam while unceasingly making preparations to conquer Vietnam by one way or another, even by using large-sized military forces to launch a sudden and massive invasion of Vietnam when the opportunity presents itself.

The article then reviews realities over the past 2,000 years and more to demonstrate that in Sino-Vietnamese relations, making peace or making war has always rested with the Chinese side whereas Vietnam's foreign policy toward China has always been formulated on the basis of love for peace. After condemning Beijing for following the warpath of the Sun, Han, Tang, Sung, Ming, and Qing Dynasties and stubbornly opting for a warmongering strategy despite its repeated setbacks, the article continues: Beijing's propaganda organs often quote the old Chinese saying: "Do not use a stone to crush one's own feet." Ironically for them, this saying is very true of the current Beijing regime's foreign policy of opposition to Vietnam. While the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces in the world are on the offensive, the reactionary forces within the Beijing authorities, no matter how stubborn and cunning they may be, can in no way realize their design to annex Vietnam. With the combined strength of the entire country, maintaining a firm position of the alliance among the three Indochinese countries, cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and enjoying the support and assistance of numerous friends throughout the five continents, Vietnam is capable of defeating any form of war launched by China, be it an all-out war of aggression or a protracted and multifaceted war of sabotage.

On the other hand, since 1966 China has been unable to extricate itself from a long and drawn out internal political crisis. With the internal strife in which one tries to eliminate others, considering the removal of grass by its roots as its reason for existence, the Chinese ruling forces will not be able to restore stability at home for many years to come. The Beijing powerholders' warlike policy against Vietnam first constitutes a factor that further aggravates the critical rift in the spirit and thoughts of the Chinese people of various strata. When tampering with Vietnam, the Beijing powerholders have provoked the conscience of mankind, including that of the Chinese people. Beijing's words and actions against Vietnam have only exposed the expansionist and hegemonist nature -- the counterrevolutionary nature -- of those reactionary forces reigning in Zhongnanhai.

If the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam has resulted in the disintegration of the U.S. people's unity -- including the unity of those people in the U.S. Administration and other U.S. people of various strata -- this spiritual law with its serious political consequences will be applicable to Zhongnanhai in particular and the Chinese people of various strata in general. Beijing's current expansionist and hegemonist policy and anti-Vietnam policy will only further aggravate the political and social instability in China.

In exercising their anti-Vietnam policy, the Beijing powerholders have sought support from the United States and have cooperated with the United States in both policies and actions, regarding this as a tribute offered to demonstrate Beijing's sincerity in remaining in the same combat trench with the United States against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and socialism. The Washington administration secretly gave the green light to Beijing and encouraged and supported Beijing before and after its February 1979 war of aggression. The Washington administration encouraged Beijing to launch this offensive with the use of the Chinese Army to wash away the humiliation suffered by the United States in its defeat in Vietnam. However, the shrewd U.S. archimperialist is well aware that if he feeds or lets the Chinese expansionists and hegemonist fox roam about freely, it will kill his herd of chickens in Southeast Asia. This relatively vivid story has already been carried by a number of U.S. papers.

The Washington administration has rewarded Beijing for its policy against Vietnam and the Soviet Union with certain limited favors through the signing of various agreements on arms and technology sales and various agreements on trade and loans after making careful calculations about losses and profits and pros and cons. Naturally, the loser is not shrewd Uncle Sam. The player of the Beijing card has slept with only one eye closed. Reagan has continued to openly maintain the two-China policy. Ignoring Beijing's blandishment and protests, Washington has refused to give in to Beijing on the Taiwan issue. The Sino-U.S. relationship remains tit-for-tat. It is in the U.S. strategic interest in Southeast Asia to keep China subservient to the United States and prevent it from becoming a superpower that may compete for influence and interests with the United States, even in the Southeast Asian region. By pursuing its war-mongering policy toward Vietnam, the Beijing administration wants to throw stones at others but, being clumsy, it will only crush its own foot.

As time has passed, the errors in Beijing's strategic plan against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and socialism have been clearly revealed. Nonetheless, obsessed with their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions to the point of blindness and insanity, the reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles remain extremely stubborn, near-sighted, and bigoted in persistently plunging themselves even deeper on to the path of Sino-U.S. collusion and directing their spearhead at the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They have threatened to teach new lessons to other people. However, they themselves will eventually invite more new, bitter lessons.

HANOI CITES RADIO OCTOBER STORM DENOUNCING DENG

OW020231 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] An article broadcast by Radio October Storm, a Chinese underground radio, on 23 October pointed out: Deng Xiaoping and company are general agents of the landlords, rich peasants and elements of the new and old bourgeoisie who have sneaked into our party and tried to overthrow the Chinese socialist system and restore capitalism in its entirety. To this end, they have given all-out support to the restoration of private ownership, engaged in so-called economic readjustment, pursued the policy of opening to the outside world, undermined and destroyed the Chinese socialist economy and disrupted the socialist productive forces and socialist production relations.

Radio October Storm said: In the past few years, supported and shielded by Dang Xiaoping and company, a handful of landlords, rich peasants and elements of the new and old bourgeoisie, acting in collaboration inside and outside the party and in urban and rural areas, have become extremely rampant in their attacks against the Chinese socialist system. They have engaged in graft, embezzlement and theft of state property, smuggling, speculation and profiteering. Using their usurped power, they have engaged in robbery, accepted bribes, opened underground factories and engaged in criminal capitalist activities. In the rural areas, they have divided up the land, farm implements and other property for the purpose of individual farming operations. In some areas, forests have been felled indiscriminately, causing serious destruction of state resources.

Radio October Storm emphatically pointed out: The facts are very obvious. Deng Xiaoping and company are the general agents of capitalism, and the capitalist forces are Deng's stooges in restoring capitalism. Only by overthrowing Deng Xiaoping and company can we wipe out the capitalist forces in the urban and rural areas.

TRUONG CHINH SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO LIBYA

LD279204 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Brother, the leader of the revolution received a message from the chairman of the SRV State Council, Truong Chinh, in which he stressed his country's absolute support to the Libyan Arab people in their defense of freedom, and the sincere wish to develop and strengthen relations between his country and the Jamahiriyah. Following is the text of the message:

We stress the strong and firm support and solidarity of the government and people of Vietnam with the Libyan Arab people in their continued struggle for the defense of freedom and national independence, and for constructing a progressive, free and, prosperous Jamahiriyah. We salute the valiant revolutionary struggle of the Libyan Arab people against all aggressive plans and acts of seige and threats of imperialism led by the U.S. Government.

I have the great honor to express to you our sincere wish to develop and strengthen the relations between the two countries, and in this sphere we pay special attention and give complete care to our relations and friendship, and to the bilateral cooperation plan which was agreed on at the meeting of the Libyan Arab-Vietnamese joint committee for economic, cultural and technical cooperation, which was held in Hanoi. We wish you everlasting good health, and progress and prosperity to the Libyan Arab people. Please accept my respects.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA

PA282152 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Feb 84 p 8

[Letter sent by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, on 20 February on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Sandino's death]

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino, and on behalf of the people, the Communist Party, and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I extend to you, the fraternal Nicaraguan people, the FSLN, and the Junta of the Government of National reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua greetings of solidarity, struggle, and victory.

Augusto Cesar Sandino is the father of the anti-imperialist people's revolution, the highest, purest, and most eloquent expression of the rebelliousness, determination, and heroism of the Nicaraguan people in the struggle to obtain and safeguard national freedom and independence from Yankee imperialism's aggression. Sandino's ideology, ardent patriotism, and shining example of heroism will forever enshrine him in the hearts of all Nicaraguans and immortalize him in his people's struggle, thus creating a great source of encouragement and an incentive for the Nicaraguan people in their trials, in each step they take, and in each victory the revolution scores.

The Vietnamese people have been following the revolutionary process that is currently taking place in Sandino's dear homeland and empathize with it. They feel extremely happy about confirming that during the approximately 5 years that have passed under the farsighted direction of the FSLN and the [Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction], the heroic Nicaraguan people, by strengthening their unity, increasing their revolutionary vigilance, and fighting dauntlessly, have been gradually defeating all the maneuvers and acts of sabotage, provocation, and aggression staged by Yankee imperialism and its reactionary lackeys. They firmly defend revolutionary accomplishments while achieving many important successes in all aspects of the construction of a new, independent, and prosperous Nicaragua, just as Sandino planned.

On this solemn anniversary, I reaffirm the combative solidarity and the full support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people, for the just and victorious struggle of the fraternal people of Nicaragua. I am sure that, by raising high Sandino's indomitable spirit and anti-imperialist determination, along with the force of the unswerving national unitarian bloc, and with active solidarity and support from all progressive people, the heroic Nicaraguan people will undoubtedly manage to overcome all their difficulties and trials, defeating all the maneuvers and hostile actions of the enemy and successfully building a new, independent, and prosperous Nicaragua, as Sandino dreamed.

Please accept my most sincere wish for the combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Nicaragua to consolidate and develop more successfully every day.

Hanoi, 20 February 1984

[Signed] Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN TRADE EXHIBITION IN HANOI

Indian State Secretary Arrives

OW010759 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- Mohammed Yunus, state secretary and chairman of the Indian trade fair committee, arrived here Wednesday for a visit and the opening today of an Indian trade exhibition. His visit is made at the invitation of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He was welcomed at the airport by Hoang Trong Dai, president, and Nguyen Tam, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Sahdev and K.N. Modawal, manager of Indian trade exhibition in Vietnam, were also present.

Exhibit Opening Ceremonies

OW012050 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1 -- An Indian trade exhibition, the first of its kind held in Vietnam, was opened at the Van Ho Exhibition Centre here today. Present at the opening ceremony were Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Hoang Trong Dai, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Dang Hoi Xuan, chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; and other officials. On the Indian side were Mohammad Yunus, minister of state of the Indian Government and president of the office of the trade exhibition; and Ambassador Kuldip Sadev and staff members of the Indian Embassy.

In his opening speech, Ambassador Kuldip Sadev said that both India and Vietnam had won in the struggle for political independence and both were conducting an even harder struggle for economic development to ensure a better living for their peoples. He pointed out that as they had assisted one another in the political struggle, today it was even more imperative for the two countries to cooperate for economic development. He said: "The respect and special sympathy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the Vietnamese people and leaders are known to all. Acting upon her instruction, India is doing all in its power, in spite of its limited capacities, to continue cooperating with and helping Vietnam in its economic development programs." He expressed his wish that this exhibition would show to the Vietnamese people the diversity and potential for development of India's economic, science and technology. The Indian ambassador thanked the Vietnamese Government and the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry for creating favourable conditions for the organization of this exhibition.

In his reply, Hoang Trong Dai brought out the economic, scientific and technological achievements recorded by the Indian people in the past years. He particularly noted that the "green revolution" had turned India from a food-deficient country into a country which has not only produced enough food for itself but also exported many food products. He continued: "In recent years, economic and commercial relations between our two countries have expanded rapidly. We firmly believe that the economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between India and Vietnam will be more and more diversified and effective, to make ever greater contribution to construction in each country and to the consolidating and strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples. This trade exhibition of the Republic of India will give the Vietnamese people a new and deeper insight into the economic, technological and commercial potentials of fraternal India as well as a better knowledge of the possibilities and prospects of cooperation between the two countries."

Mohammad Yunus and Hoang Trong Dai cut the inaugural ribbon. Mohammed Yunus invited vice chairman Tran Quynh to light the fire of honour according to an Indian tradition befitting such an occasion. K.N. Modawal, manager of the Indian trade exhibition in Vietnam, then showed the Vietnamese and Indian leaders, and the other guests round the stands at the exhibition.

AUSTRALIAANTINUCLEAR MICRONESIAN GROUP SEEKS SUPPORT

BK291312 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] A 3-man team from Micronesia is now in Canberra lobbying the Australian Government for support in its campaign for a nuclear-free Pacific. The visit by the Micronesian group comes on the 30th anniversary of the testing of the first hydrogen bomb at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. The antinuclear campaigners from the Marshall Islands and Palau yesterday attended a lunch at government house. A spokesman for the group says it is attempting to meet as many Australian members of parliament as possible in an effort to persuade Australia to use its influence with the United States to keep nuclear technology and weapons out of the Pacific region. The group claims that the people of the Marshall Islands suffer from high rates of cancer, leukemia, and still birth. Its members say Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls is now being used for testing the American MX missile, and they are worried about the effects of the test.

KIRIBATI PRESIDENT ARRIVES, TALKS WITH HAWKE

BK280309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] President Tabai of Kiribati has begun talks in Canberra with the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, at the start of the official part of a 6-day visit. Mr Hawke said the visit underlined the closed bilateral relations between Australia and Kiribati. After a luncheon at Parliament House, President Tabai is also to confer later today with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden.

NEW ZEALANDGOVERNMENT REITERATES CONCERN OVER FRENCH TESTING

BK250640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Wellington, Feb 25 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government and Labour opposition have both rejected outright a French claim that its Mururoa Atoll nuclear testing programme did not "seriously worry" Pacific nations. New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper said the government "is absolutely opposed to all nuclear testing." Labour leader David Lange said it was "utterly without foundation, and absurd to think New Zealand does not care about French testing." Both said that they had spelled out their positions to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson when he visited New Zealand last November.

The New Zealand comments follow confirmation from the country's embassy in Paris on reports that Mr Cheysson said Wednesday that Pacific nations did not worry about the underground test programme. "There is no complacency on the part of the government about French nuclear testing," Mr Cooper said. "We have joined with other South Pacific forum nations in numerous calls for an end to French nuclear testing."

Mr Lange said: "If anyone holding office under the Socialist government of President Mitterrand thinks that the New Zealand Labour Party is not concerned about French testing, let him remember back to the frigate we sent in protest in Mururoa (by the Labour government in 1973)." Mr Lange said he had been so outspoken about Labour Party opposition to the French South Pacific nuclear testing programme during a meeting with the French ambassador to Wellington "He wrote me a lengthy letter protesting at my protest."

U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE DAM MEETS SUHARTO

BK011013 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam at Binagraha this morning. Mr Dam was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia John Holdridge. In a statement to newsmen, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said that at the meeting they discussed issues centering on international economic problems, including U.S. and Indonesian policies in the international economic field.

They also discussed the situation in Kampuchea. The U.S. deputy secretary of state assured President Suharto of U.S. support for ASEAN's attitude on Kampuchea, and UN resolution on the issue. He said that Vietnam had to withdraw from Kampuchea, and expressed the hope for an independent, nonaligned, and free Kampuchea.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam is visiting Indonesia for a few days following visits to Bhunei Darussalam and Thailand.

CLEANUP OF COMMUNIST REMNANTS IN ARMY ORDERED

BK020523 Hong Kong AFP in English 0506 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Jakarta, March 2 (AFP) -- Indonesian Army Chief of Staff General Rudini has ordered an "intensive cleaning-up" of communist remnants within the Indonesian Army, ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported today. The chief of staff's instructions were read yesterday by the military commander for Central Java Major General Sugiarto in Semarang, Central Java. A report on the results of the campaign are to be submitted to the Army chief of staff by the end of this month, ANTARA said. Quoting Gen Rudini saying that the clean-up would have to be done "in a responsible way" to prevent unrest. "Such atmosphere could be used by certain groups trying to discredit the Indonesian Army," he was quoted as saying. He called on Army members to maintain vigilance against a latent communist danger which he said could emerge after communist remnants have mixed in with society.

Observers in Jakarta said that this was the first time a deadline had been given in calls for communist clean-ups, stressing the seriousness of the instructions which they said was not a mere "battle cry."

Well-informed sources here said that General Rudini's orders might be related to the recent discovery of a major unpublicized corruption case within the Army whereby a lieutenant colonel was said to have embezzled some 20 billion rupiah (20 million dollars) over an unknown period of time. He was said to have had a connection with communists before the September 1965 coup, started by left wing officers said to be backed by Beijing. Authorities were concerned about where the money had gone, the sources added.

In the middle of last year, Indonesia started a re-registration drive of all ex-prisoners allegedly involved in the coup. They discovered that some alleged hardcore ex-communist prisoners had been found outside their hometowns without proper papers. The 1.6 million Indonesian ex-communist prisoners are closely watched by the authorities and are required to report their every move -- whether on a trip or to resettle elsewhere -- to the ward and village chief.

MALAYSIAMUSA HITAM WARNS STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

BK291301 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The government decision to take action against certain Malaysian students abroad is aimed principally at two categories. The first is students who have been going around alleging that the government is being led by leaders who are un-Islamic and that the administration is carrying out policies contrary to Islam. The other category believe that the government can be overthrown by force. This group claims that they are capable of toppling the government through revolution when they return to this country.

Datuk Musa Hitam, speaking to newsmen after attending a meeting, says the students who belong to both categories are, however, (?still) small in number. They are studying at various institutions of higher learning in the United Kingdom, the United States, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and a few other countries. It is only natural that the government is contemplating stern action against them.

Datuk Musa emphasizes that the government will not and does not intend to prevent students from criticizing the government. The administration will continue to be liberal with students studying overseas. If their criticisms are constructive and reasonable, the government will even consider their ideas. He adds that government leaders, including ministers and deputy ministers, have been encouraged to meet Malaysian students abroad whenever they go on visits. Students are also encouraged to speak their minds so that action can be taken to remedy shortcomings.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES NEW OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

BK291046 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 92 (AFP) -- Amendments to the 1972 Official Secrets Act providing mandatory life imprisonment for spying and tightening indirect government control over the press have been gazetted here. Life imprisonment in Malaysia means a 20-year jail term. The previous penalty for spying was a maximum 14 years imprisonment or a 20,000 dollar (8,690 U.S.) fine or both.

The amendments also enable the government to take early measures to prevent possible leakage of official secrets. The existing act did not provide the government with effective measures to curb people from working for foreign agents or associating with them, according to officials.

A new section has been introduced requiring citizens to report if anyone asks him for any information pertaining to official secrets. This includes information about prohibited places, the country's security, information entrusted in confidence by a public officer, and information obtained as a result of anyone's position in the public service.

Reports must be made to a police officer above the rank of inspector or to his head of department. Anyone failing to make a report risks a jail term of up to five years or a fine of up to 20,000 Malaysian dollars (8,690 U.S.) or both.

A second part to this section states that anyone who acts likely to place himself in the confidence of a foreign agent is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment of up to five years or a fine of up to 20,000 Malaysian dollars (8,690 U.S.) or both. The new section 30 also provides for regulations to be made to carry out the purposes of the act and among other things prescribe the manner of classifying information, documents and other material. It also spells out the procedure for handling, storage and delivery of official documents and outlines other matters to protect the safety or secrecy of any information of item.

MANILA PAPER ON U.S. AID, MNLF REBELS

HK011239 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "On Military Aid"]

[Text] The big gunbattle between elements of the 5th Infantry Brigade and a superior MNLF force in Basilan last Saturday illustrated the difficulties encountered by government troops engaged in the anti-insurgency campaign in some parts of the country. One problem is in some places in Mindanao the insurgents are armed with sophisticated weapons which are not available to soldiers sent out on patrols. Another problem is the insurgents choose where to fight, oftentimes catching soldiers by surprise. In most instances, the military contingents are on the defensive. Additionally, because of the large territory to be covered, the soldiers are spread out thinly.

All these factors, which are well known to the rebels, embolden them. The MNLF force that fought the soldiers in Basilan was reported to number from 300 to 400 men. The difficulty of suppressing such forces justifies the concern here of some government quarters over the report that there is a move in the U.S. Congress to greatly reduce the military aid for the Philippines recommended by the Reagan administration. That move should be studied carefully because the reduction might further embolden the insurgents and weaken the morale of those segments of the Armed Forces engaged in the anti-insurgency campaign.

GALMAN'S DAUGHTER, SON TESTIMONY INCRIMINATES VER

OW011842 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Rolando Galman's step daughter, Roberta Masibay, testified today that her mother, Lina Lazaro, common law wife of Rolando Galman, was picked up last 29 January on orders of Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver. Masibay told the Agrava board that her mother was picked up by four men last 29 January, and has not been seen since then.

General Ver denied Masibay's allegation, and branded it as an outrageous lie. Ver said it was not in his character to summon anybody and that he never authorized anybody to pick up Galman's common law wife.

More on today's hearing of the Agrava Board with Jose Carlos.

[Begin recording] [Video shows scene of public hearing] [Carlos] Fifteen-year-old Roberta later identified that General Ver as the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff whom she got to know through a citizen's army trainee in school [sentence as heard]. She said that one of those who picked up her mother, a certain (Boy Buswago), was the same person who was among those who fetched her stepfather 5 days before the Aquino assassination. According to Roberta, at past 1200 noon on 29 January 1984, two persons fetched her mother at their residence in San Miguel, Bulacan, while two others waited outside aboard what looked like a military jeep.

[Agrava] What is the name of the general?

[Masibay] General Ver.

[Unidentified voice] She said General Ver.

[Agrava] Did she tell you why you are not supposed to tell? What was the reason?

[Unidentified voice] Because our lives are in danger, sir.

[Carlos] This testimony of Roberta touched many people in the audience, including Board Chairman Corazon Agrava, who shed tears, and this prompted her to call a recess.

When she returned to the witness stand, Roberta told the board that her relatives tried to locate her mother, and even went to Camp Crane in Quezon City but failed. She said that she feared for her life, claiming that if they got her stepfather, mother. What more of their children? She asked the board to help her find Lina Lazara dead or alive. In her testimony, Roberta also said that on 17 August 1983, four people, led by Colonel Arturo Custodio of the Philippine Air Force, picked up her stepfather. With them, she said, was (Boy Buswago). She said that it was the last time she saw her father alive.

Galman's son, 11-year-old Reynaldo, also took the witness stand, and confirmed Roberta's testimony that Colonel Custodio and (Buswago) fetched his father last 17 August.

[Video shows testimony of Reynaldo Masibay] [Unidentified Voice] Will you tell us the person or persons you recognize who took your father on 17 August?

[Carlos] Like Roberta, Reynaldo also identified Colonel Custodio through the photo presented to him by the board. Reynaldo even went further, and tried to locate Custodio inside the SSS [Social Security System] auditorium. No one by that name, however, was present at this afternoon's hearing.

Colonel Custodio was subpoenaed to appear today before the board. However, his counsel, Attorney (Benitto Custodio), informed the board that his client was confined at the Villamor Air Base hospital. [End recording]

AQUINO FOLLOWERS STAGE NEW PROTEST MARCHES

OW011222 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Despite Mrs Cory Aquino's call for pool participation, followers of her brother-in-law, Agapito Butz Aquino, who are favoring boycott, have begun another series of marches from Baguio, then Tarlac, to Metro Manila, and from San Pablo also to Metro Manila, which will take several days until 6 March. In Baguio City yesterday, some 50 marchers took part in a protest action down Baguio Street. The march was organized by ATOM, the 21 August Movement.

JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS ELECTIONS BOYCOTT UNLAWFUL

OW011339 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Justice Ricardo Puno today called the call for boycott a violation of the law. The justice minister was one of the guest speakers of the regular meeting this noon at the Thursday Club of Quezon City at the Sulo Hotel. Minister Puno said nonparticipation in the 14 May polls will only serve to defy the laws of the land. Puno also favored reconstituting of the voters list as a means to ensure fair and honest elections.

COLUMNIST DEFENDS 'MASS ACTIONS', BOYCOTT

HK011309 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Mar 84 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Mass Actions"]

[Text] Leaflets highlighting the objectives, arguments, type of activities, manifest gain and risk of both boycott and participation, have been making the rounds in universities and offices. There is nothing extraordinary about the leaflets being distributed to the students and workers. But what struck me, while reading through the leaflet, was the manner by which boycott is being explained away.

For instance, the arguments on the side of participation include statements such as, "boycott ends after the elections while the winning opposition candidates now have a fresh mandate to lead the people to do unfinished tasks," "boycot would pave the way towards more violence, if not victory for the reds." Whoever prepared the arguments for participation must have been a disciple of Joseph McCarthy, since the "Reds" had to be brought into the picture.

But let's not quibble about victory for the "Reds" through boycott. It is probably the weakest argument presented for participation.

What struck me about the arguments was the feeling the boycott is apparently not completely understood by many. Firstly, the boycott movement does not end after the elections and secondly, boycott will not necessarily pave the way towards more violence. Neither will a boycott be a victory for the "Reds." Only the extreme rightists believe in this.

What is boycott? Isn't it a form of peaceful mass protest? Doesn't boycott signify non-violent mass action?

We have had, in the recent past, many forms of "boycott" without the Filipinos even knowing that they had participated in one. When millions of Filipinos spontaneously joined and witnessed Mr Aquino's wake and funeral, weren't they, through their spontaneous action, peacefully protesting his murder? And through their collective protest, their mass action, did they not create a situation wherein government authorities could not do anything but to allow the peaceful mass actions to go on?

At the Liwasang Bonifacio, where some half a million citizens gathered a month after the assassination to ventilate issues against the regime, wasn't this mass action, a protest, a form of boycott?

And didn't these mass actions give the Filipinos more courage to unite and press for reforms?

Because Filipinos, were, at that point, united, the government had no option but to allow the protests to continue. When the Filipinos were united in their struggle for reforms, they achieved more than what they had expected. Through the peaceful mass actions, they realized that together, they could, with or without a permit, assemble to seek redress of grievances without fear. They knew that if they were together and united in their cause, the government had to listen.

When teachers unite to press for demands that they feel are just, do they not get officialdom to listen to them? Do they not get officialdom to react?

All these mass actions are nonviolent moves, resorted to by a peace-loving people asking for justice. The boycott movement does not end after elections. The movement will continue. Cause-oriented Filipinos will still press for reforms, as they had been doing all along, even before the Aug 21 assassination, and they will keep on struggling and fighting for their cause, even if they are hampered by leaders who do not honor agreements.

Who says that non-violent movements do not work? Take a leaf from Adolfo Perez Esquivel, a staunch advocate of non-violent liberation movement in Latin America. "Very little is said about the non-violent struggle in Bolivia, through which the people brought down a dictatorship that not even Che Guevarra and his guerrillas could overthrow.

"It is interesting to analyze the process in Bolivia. There you have a very combative people, with a lot of fight, and a hunger-strike by four women with their 17 children set in motion a mobilization that brought down the Banzer dictatorship. There were work stoppages and hunger-strikes in churches and other places throughout the country, joined by priests, nuns, and people of all sectors -- even an expresident of Bolivia. When Banzer fell, there was a provisional president for a short time, but then Colonel Natusch led a coup d'etat. The people began a general strike, this time in a more organized way paralyzing the country. They didn't permit the Natusch dictatorship to establish itself firmly. He had to hand over power to a provisional government which now has had to call general elections for June."

Who says a boycott, a non-violent mass action, is self-defeating?

SPEAKER, ASSEMBLYMAN ASSESS BATASAN PERFORMANCE

OW011244 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] There should be more opposition members in the Batasang Pambansa to help in the task of fiscalization. Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal made this call before members of the Batasan press corps at the Asian Institute of Tourism. During the meeting, Makalintal assessed the performance of the interim legislative assembly; and Jose Carlos has the details.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Makalintal said the Batasan has accomplished satisfactorily its tasks as mandated by the Constitution, among them to give priority to measures for the orderly transition from the presidential to the parliamentary system, government reorganization, and the eradication of graft and corruption.

[Makalintal] We have approved 871 bills, (?both) Cabinet bills, numbering 45, and parliamentary bills, numbering 826. Of these bills, about 106 were of major application, that is, of national significance, and 765 are what we call bills of local application.

[Carlos] Makalintal added that he would like to see more opposition members in the Batasan to improve the quality of legislation once the regular Batasan convenes on July 4. For his part, Pusyon Bisaya Assemblyman (Larion David) expressed dissatisfaction with the performance of the Batasang Pambansa. He cited compositional and structural defects of the Batasan.

[David] Compositional in the sense that only very few minority assemblymen have been elected to the interim Batasang Pambansa, as against the massive majority of the ruling party. Structural in the sense that, because of amendment No 6 of the 1976 amendments, we have a competing legislature composed only of one person, the president. And if we go by the records, probably the president enacted more decrees, letters of instructions, than the Batasang Pambansa.

[Carlos] Amendment No 6, which grants the president the power to legislate, Makalintal stressed, will remain even with the convening of the regular Batasan Pambansa. [end recording]

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT ISSUES POSITION PAPER

'New Filipinist Movement'

HK291456 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Feb 84 p 7

["Official Position Paper" by Bobby P. Dacer, national chairman of the New Filipinist Movement, read at the launching of the movement on 24 February in Ermita, Manila. "Enter the New Catalyst: The New Filipinist Movement" -- "to be concluded:" capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] If the number of organizations espousing a myriad of causes involving public interest should be the gauge for the state of the Filipino nation today, the stability and progress of the Republic has long been assured. Name it and we have the right group proclaiming the right solution at the right time. But why is it, it had been asked countless times, that the nation had been flirting with disaster and at the very moment is acknowledged to be battling for survival?

The answer may depend on one's political or moral and even socio-civic persuasion. The fact remains, however, that there is still so much to be done and that if government is just left alone to do the herculean task, it would take a millenium, if at all, to do it. The stark truth, of course, is that government cannot build the nation alone. Government leads, assists, sets up the structure and provides incentives but it remains for the citizens to complete the task just the same. Government makes the laws but it is the degree of citizens compliance to them that decide whether they serve the purpose or not.

Since government is already organized and functions in accordance with the mandates set for it by law, its twin-partner for development -- the citizenry -- must also organize itself and functions by virtue of the constraints it set for itself. The citizenry must do this if it has to perform its indispensable role in nation-building with maximum effectiveness. There can be no more desirable organization of citizens than that which is neither pro-self nor pro-party but PRO-COUNTRY ONLY. This pro-country thrust is, in short, the quint-essential reason for being of the newly launched NEW FILIPINIST MOVEMENT.

The Movement has seven cardinal objectives:

1. TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF THE COUNTRY.

First and foremost, the common cause must be upheld. And common cause should be defined as the national thrust that is no longer debatable because it concerns the welfare of every citizen and its championing has already earned the imprimatur of all.

Who will, for instance, oppose the move to free the country from foreign domination in the economic or political sense? For while independence has been attained ("granted" as the colonial-minded among us still asserts) in 1946, the apparatus to pull strings, although invisible to the untrained eye, as to make us subservient to powers other than our own government is yet to be dismantled completely.

Again, who can argue successfully against the nationwide campaign against criminality of all sorts as defined in the penal code no matter who gets affected, including those in government itself? This particular campaign is actually a citizen concern. Government may wage the campaign with all its might but it would just be futile if the citizens are apathetic to it.

2. TO UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS, PRINCIPLES, IDEALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The ongoing nationwide drive for free, honest and orderly elections is one giant leap towards the strengthening of democracy as we know it since its development from the days of Plato to the present. Who is the red-blooded Filipino who can afford to shirk his duties in the non-partisan project? Our generation should be made fully aware that if it now lives in an atmosphere basically different from totalitarian states, it was because the ranks of our forebears were not wanting in resiliency, courage and vision to make it so.

A movement should therefore be propelled to instill into the citizenry its bounden duty to assure the continuous flowering of DEMOCRACY under a constitutional government and nourished by periodic political exercises set by law.

Continuation of Position Paper

HK011321 Manila BULLETIN Today in English 1 Mar 84 p 4

["Official Position Paper" by Bobby O. Dacer, national chairman of the New Filipino Movement, read at the launching of the movement on 24 February in Ermita, Manila: "Enter the New Catalyst: The New Filipino Movement" -- last part; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] 3. TO CONSECRATE FILIPINO HEROISM AND VALOR.

A people can adequately defend their rights and pursue their legitimate place under the sun if incessantly reminded of the shining sagas of those who struggled before them. The glorious exploits would easily remind them that certain goals be attained, too, in one's own time.

The pages of Philippine history are replete with super-human efforts in crucial times. The epics of Mactan, Tirad Pass, Bataan, Corregidor and the Resistance Movement in World War II, to cite only a few, can equal, if not surpass, in heroism and valor similar feats in other parts of the earth, like Thermopoleae, Bunker Hill, Argonne, Guadalcanal and Midway.

The Movement would galvanize our people to rise to unprecedented heights of patriotism by reminding them that only Filipinos are capable to do that for their own country.

4. TO PERPETUATE THE FILIPINO VIRTUES OF HARD WORK, SELF-RELIANCE AND NATIONAL PRIDE.

Rizal has successfully reputed foreign assertions that the Filipinos are congenitally indolent. The national hero pointed out that if, during the colonial period, the Filipinos did not "deliver" as other peoples did, it was because they knew fully well that their produce would only go unfairly to their foreign masters. There was no point nor sense in toiling for someone else and for him alone.

The post-colonial period proved Rizal right. A people who shun the dignity of labor, elect mendicancy and hesitant to be identified as Filipinos would not have preserved their national identity up to the present. They would have long been gobbled up by predatory powers who still abound in our time. But as the rest of the world would attest, the Filipinos are today striving to attain their rightful destiny, still encountering difficulties in the process, yes, but not under any other flag but its own tricolor.

The Movement will buttress the traditional Filipino determination to surge forward under his own steam no matter how rough the going is.

5. TO PRESERVE THE FILIPINO VALUES AND FEALTY TO THE CAUSE OF NATIONHOOD

The development of certain nations, including those that are classified as major and superpowers today, had gone through the crucible of fire. The United States of America had to survive a Civil War. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had to quake under a revolution. The People's Republic of China had to undergo an upheaval before it could unify itself.

A rallying point of a race (Filipinos are a race by themselves) is the prior solidification of all its components into one nation and under one flag before proceeding to the other requirements of nation-building. It must perforce accomplish this topmost priority to make the government -- the central dynamo that propels the nation forward -- deserving of the all-out, sustained support of all components.

6. TO COMBAT ALL FORCES THAT SAP THE VITALITY OF THE NATION

Since independence, a number of factors had conspired to slow down development and progress. What makes the whole thing regretful is that it could have easily been averted given the discipline and patriotism that the Movement now seeks to inculcate into the citizenry.

Politics of the partisan variety had clamped some kind of monkey wrench on whatever positive program the various administrations of government had put up. Politics is not an evil per se. Practiced above board, it is the science of government, utilized as a self-serving instrument, it dehumanizes the citizenry and stifles national growth. Eradicate graft and corruption and redtape, you make the government truly for the people.

And then there is the nagging problem of insurgency and subversion. More than any other negative factor, the twin-evil is the ultimate danger because, left unchecked, it will ultimately render extinct the Filipino nation and what it stands for. If Filipinos chose Rizal to be the national hero, it was because Rizal believed, and rightly, that reforms can best be achieved through peaceful means. The peaceful attainment of reforms is the indestructible underpinning of the Movement.

7. TO PRESERVE THE COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC-RELIGIOUS HERITAGE AND THE NATIONAL PATRIMONY

It is a matter of unalterable record that long before the colonizers came, the Filipinos had already a culture, way of life and creed of their own. The triad of heritage was enriched through the centuries by the influx of new influence, some of which had been ingrained for good into the national life because they were acceptable. A movement that should also be acceptable to the people must preserve the accumulation of a multi-faceted heritage because what had been proven to be good is worthy of the effort.

Let us also exult to the fact that our country is one of the pieces of real estate in this planet that a generous Providence has endowed with rich natural resources. They are now just waiting to be tapped for our development, progress and prosperity. The mountains, the fields, the rivers and seas constitute the national patrimony which has been reserved by God for the Filipinos only.

One of the most effective movements in recorded Philippine history is the Propaganda Movement launched at the latter part of the 19th century when the Filipino aspiration for reform and independence from Spain was at its zenith. Whatever may be said now of that movement, which was based abroad, the fact remains that the Philippines has attained what that movement had fought for. The generation of Rizal, Luna, Del Pilar and Mabini had met squarely the problems of their time. The generation of yours and mine, which has, by the way, a different set of problems to tackle, had to do the same thing, too, in the national interest. The Filipino Movement enters the scene offering itself as a catalyst to workable reforms and genuine independence.

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